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LATIN GRAMMAR PAPERS

SELECTED AND ARRANGED

BY

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WITH VOCABULARY

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PREFACE

These papers are intended for middle forms, to be done either in writing or *vivâ voce*. The questions in 1-31 are on accidence only, and follow the usual arrangement of Latin grammars; those in 32-42 are for the most part taken from or modelled on recent Oxford or Cambridge Junior Local papers; 43-49 from the same, Senior papers; 50-57 from London matriculation examinations. From 58 to the end the questions are mainly though not entirely on syntax. At the end of each paper are given some sentences for translation into Latin, each either illustrating some idiom or containing some simple catch. It is hoped that the index will be useful in enabling a teacher to put his finger at once on the particular sort of question required, without the necessity of hunting through the book.

A. C. L.

NOTE

A few corrections and alterations have been made in the present edition, and a Vocabulary has been added.

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LATIN GRAMMAR PAPERS.

I.

1. Give the genitive singular of *vir*, *gener*, *socer*, *vesper*, *liber*, *accipiter*, *alacer*, *ater*, *neuter*, *iter*, *armiger*.

2. Give the ablative singular and genitive plural of *grex*, *fons*, *vox*, *ius*, *caput*, *calcar*, *genus*, and *imber*.

3. Decline together *melius cornu*, *supplex agricola*, *felix tribus*.

4. Give the names of the months in Latin. What gender are they, and why?

5. Compare *asper*, *pulcer*, *aequus*, *dubius*, *maleficus*. What is the Latin for 70, 70th, 70 each, 70 times, 700, 700 times?

6. What is the vocative singular of *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*; the nominative plural neuter of *qui*, *quis*, *aliquis*; the genitive singular of *uter*, *alter*, *alteruter*, *nemo*, and *se*?

7. What is the Latin for: Be thou heard, let them be advised, I am-going-to hear, thou wilt hear, of ruling, I shall have been taken, ye might be taken, lead, say, do, I have been advising, lie there?

8. Put into Latin: (1) His father has gone to Rome. (2) He was frightened by the waves. (3) He was bitten by the dog. (4) My brother and my sister are beautiful. (5) I am about to be loved.

II.

1. By what rules can the gender of a Latin noun be known according to its meaning? What is the gender of *coniunx*, *testis*, *serpens*, *laurus*, *October*, *nefas*, *aestas*, *auriga*, *incola*?

2. What are the masculine and the feminine endings in the 1st, and the masculine and the neuter endings in the 2nd declension? Give a list of feminine words of the 2nd declension.

3. Arrange the nouns of the 3rd declension in genders according to their endings.

4. What is the gender of 4th and 5th declension nouns? Give a list of exceptions.

5. Give the gender of the following nouns: *origo*, *marmor*, *teges*, *arbor*, *praedo*, *caro*, *sanguis*, *margo*, *bidens* (2), *pecus* (2), *iubar*, *mus*, *pecten*, *grex*, *virtus*, *nemus*, *rete*, *stirps*, *calix*, *pulvis*, *piscis*, *finis*, *forfex*, *supellex*, *vas* (2), *lepus*, *sal*, *pugil*, *animal*, *ren*, *uber*, *ver*, *linter*, *adeps*.

6. Put into Latin: (1) I gave him the swiftest horse I had. (2) It is said that he forgot the weapons he had bought. (3) They got back to camp with the loss of a few men. (4) Have you been told what you have got to do?

III.

1. Decline in the singular gener, miles, coniunx, celer, and in the plural mare, nox, vas, dives. Give the genders of manus, vulgus, ver, orbis, ordo.

2. Compare cito, audacter, frugi, aequus, pius, gracilis, nequam, benevolus, egenus, and providus.

3. Decline in the singular ipse, iste, and solus; in the plural hic, uter; in full nemo.

4. Give the Latin for 18, 60, 70, 98, 126, 200, 700, 1000, 10,000, and 1,000,000, and the ordinals, distributives, and numeral adverbs of each.

5. What numerals are used to express indefinitely large numbers, *e.g.* "to find *a hundred* reasons".

6. What is the force of unus in 'omnium doctissimus unus'? What is the Latin for 'one camp', 'five camps', 'five forts', 'three letters', 'twice two are four', 'a thousand ships', 'every other day', 'every 3rd year'?

7. Decline tribus, genu, and meridies. Give instances of nouns which belong to two declensions. What are such nouns called?

8. Put into Latin: (1) The noble Brutus. (2) I gave my father this. (3) He came from Africa to Rome. (4) Come with me. (5) Caius is the man I obey.

IV.

1. What is the meaning of obtineo, occupo, pendeo, pendo, ignosco, pasco, compesco, explodo, occīdo, occīdo, mando (2)?

2. Write down the principal parts of fido, tollo, viso, iacio, iaceo, findo, figo, fingo, serpo, morior, reor, and gaudeo.

3. Parse the following in as many ways as you can, and give the principal parts of the verbs from which they come: passi, refertis, victum, visi, edere, mulsi, luxere, docere.

4. Give the supine of haereo, haurio, sperno, sterno, vivo, vinco, vincio, sero (2), tero, flecto, fluo, gero, uro, cognosco, pario, pareo; and the perfect of nascor, nanciscor, metior, mentior, ordior, orior, fulgeo, fulcio, fero, ferio, reperio, cano, concino.

5. Derive English words from the supine of poto, lavo, aboleo, mulceo, tergeo, tondeo, colo, coquo, caedo, trudo, pungo, edo, volvo, haurio, sarcio.

6. Name three verbs which belong both to the second and the third conjugation.

7. Put into Latin: (1) I am about to be killed. (2) He looked round on those standing by. (3) This concerns us much, but makes no difference to our children. (4) How much did the house cost? Two talents.

V.

1. Mention the various meanings of *amare*, *rege*, *audiere*, *regere*, *monere*, *auditis*, *amate*, *audire*, *esse*.

2. How is the place of the perfect participle active supplied? Put into Latin: Having taken the city he departed; having taken the city he burnt it.

3. Mention five ways of forming the perfect indicative. What is the rule for forming the perfect of reduplicated verbs when compounded with a preposition?

4. When do verbs of the 3rd conjugation in *-io* drop the *i*? In what respects does the conjugation of a deponent verb differ from that of a passive verb?

5. Explain with examples the terms semi-deponent, quasi-passive verbs. What peculiarity is there in *iuro*, *ceno*, *prandeo*?

6. What are inceptive, desiderative, frequentative verbs? How are they formed, to what conjugations do they belong?

7. Put into Latin: (1) Does anyone suppose they will enjoy their leisure? (2) News was brought that as many as possible would be spared. (3) I feel sure the speech will be a hindrance to all.

VI.

1. Compound *fero* with *a*, *cum*, *ad*; *audio* with *ob*; *ago* with *cum*, *per*, *circum*; *lego* with *cum*, *inter*; *quatio* with *cum*; *rego* with *sub*; *laedo* with *in*, and give their principal parts.

2. Form derivative verbs from *iacio*, *cano*, *edo*, *curro*, *dormio*, *ardeo*; *puer*, *mitis*, *vesper*. How do inceptives form their perfect?

3. Give two meanings to each of the following verbs: *fundo*, *volo*, *colligo*, *mando*; *crevi*, *luxi*, *fulsi*, *pavi*; *colo*, *praedico*, *lego*, *educo*; *pactum*, *versum*, *tentum*, *victum*.

4. Distinguish: *fūgēre*, *fūgēre*, *fūgare*; *tegit*, *texit* (2), *texuit*; *vellet*, *vellit*, *velit*; *feris*, *ferris*, *fers*; *parit*, *paret*, *parat*; *occīdit*, *occidit*; *caedit*, *cedit*, *cadit*.

5. Show the force of the preposition in *addisco*, *commoveo*, *deicio*, *deterreo*, *dedoceo*, *exaudio*, *interdico*, *obsum*, *praeficio*, *praemoneo*, *subduco*, *subsequor*, *discedo*, *diligo*, *renuntio*, *recludo*, *reddo*.

6. What is the passive of *odi*, *perdo*, *vendo*, *addo*? What is the difference in use between *coepi* and *incipio*?

7. Put into Latin: (1) The shouts of victory startled the onlookers. (2) Tell them not to start before I am ready. (3) Let us wait till the clouds roll away. (4) All he has learnt himself he has taught his son.

VII.

1. Give the gender (of nouns), accusative singular, and full plural of *pellis*, *cinis*, *tussis*, *hilaris*, *vetus*, *cassis*, *calcar*, *calx*, *pondus*, *grandis*.

2. Parse and give the meaning of *regnanto*, *peperi*, *verebere*, *expergiscere*, *nise*, *afuit*, *prodis*, *iace*, *fugem*.

3. Give the cardinal numbers from 12 to 20, the ordinals from 16th to 23rd, and the distributives and numeral adverbs from 6 to 16.

4. What are the principal parts of *pungo*, *bibo*, *avello*, *nitor*, *digero*, *consuesco*, *ordior*, *ēdo*, *constituo*, *invideo*, and *fido*?

5. What prepositions are required in the following phrases: Word for word, do this for me, about a hundred, for the present, in Livy, by Jove! in the meantime, at the foot of the hill, towards night, in front of the camp, according to nature, about the 1st of May?

6. Turn into passive construction: *ludimus*; *mater puellae librum dat*; *te sententiam rogamus*; *eum capitis damnavit*.

7. Put into *oratio obliqua*: 'Hostes ego neque vici neque vincere volui; tuum est eorum urbem expugnare'.

8. Put into Latin: (1) This has happened thrice in the last few days. (2) None of you pity us. (3) The angry consul ordered them to be put to death. (4) He is well spoken of by all the best people.

VIII.

1. Decline in full: *ager, aeger, agger, acer* (2); *comes, coma, comis*; *virus, verus*; *ver, vir, vis*; *avus, avis, avius*; *foedus* (noun and adjective); *asper, aper*.

2. Parse in as many ways as possible: *seras, bello, sine, vivo, teneris, pari, parci, vere, manet, voces, ferias*.

3. What meanings may the comparative and the superlative have besides that of 'more' and 'most'? Illustrate your answer.

4. Distinguish: *forte, forsitan, fortasse*; *circa, circum, circiter*; *veniam* (2), *veneam, venam*; *plebs, populus*; *culpa, crimen*; *sentio, censeo*; *iuvenis, adolescens*; *mulier, femina*.

5. Give the principal parts of the verbs from which the following come: *evanui, peracti, excitus, sprevere, cretus, metire, mōlitur, mōlītur, dēderis, stratum, disseris*.

6. What kind of verbs are *exulo, fio, veneo, esurio, audeo, mitesco, scriptito*? Give the meanings of these words.

7. How many Latin words do you know for water, sea, sword, river, star, world?

8. Put into Latin: (1) It is silly of you to be vexed by trifles. (2) It was all your doing that we did not gain the prize. (3) There is no reason why we should envy you. (4) He thinks he will be made king.

IX.

1. Give the stem, gender (of nouns), and ablative singular of *cervix*, *quadrans*, *integer*, *colus*, *vervex*, *apex*, *pix*, *nux*, *remex*, *abies*, *satelles*, *locuples*, *compos*, *bipes*, *heres*, *deses*.

2. What are the principal parts of *pando*, *pendo*, *pendeo*, *ēdo*, *ēdo*, *lēgo*, *lēgo*, *tundo*, *refercio*, *expello*, *findo*, and *consulo*?

3. Translate: I will do it for you; I cannot see for the fog; he fought for his country; to change war for peace; send for the doctor; love for one's country; he acted bravely, for a Lydian.

4. Write down the 2nd singular future indic., present and imperf. subj. of *fero*, *eo*, *fio*, *malo*, *nolo*; the imperative of *eo*, *nolo*, *duco*, *facio*, *efficio*. What is used for the future infinitive passive of *facio*?

5. When would you translate 'anyone' by *quis*, *quisquam*, *quivis*, *ecquis*, respectively?

6. What is the meaning of *feriae*, *fasti*, *nundinae*, *infitiae*, *exsequiae*? How is *unus* used in the plural?

7. What is etymologically the meaning of *piety*, *calculate*, *govern*, *prejudice*, *procrastinate*, *duplicity*, *corroborate*?

8. Put into Latin: (1) The soldiers, who were in the market-place, rushed to the gate. (2) The soldiers who were in the market-place rushed to the gates. (3) Before long I shall go to visit my brother in Capua.

X.

1. Give the stem, meaning, gender (of nouns), and ablative singular and genitive plural of *palus*, *dis-cors*, *vates*, *poema*, *Simois*, *Pallas*, *auceps*, *inops*, *Arabs*, *flamen*, *turbo*, *hirudo*, *margo*, *sermo*, *Hannibal*, *vigil*, *exul*.

2. What is the Latin for how many, how great, how few do right, all the money you have, what a big fire, so many and great dangers, such a good citizen, somebody will say, he thinks himself somebody, some trifle or other?

3. When is *nostrum* used for the genitive plural of *ego*, when *nostri*?

4. What are some of the endings which denote respectively action, agent, and quality? What is the force of the endings *-etum*, *-ax*, *-tas*, *-osus*, *-ilis*? Form adjectives from *diu*, *hodie*, *nimis*, *simul*, *heri*, *repente*.

5. Give the future participle and an English derivative of *scindo*, *desisto*, *parco*, *nubo*, *tergeo*, *sancio*, *insilio*, *elicio*, *metior*, *collido*, *sterno*, *exquiro*, *comminiscor*, *experior*, *aboleo*, *texo*, *redimo*, *queror*.

6. Translate: *bene audit ab omnibus*, *nil moror*, *convenit victos discedere*, *patriam fugit*, *multum mea refert*, *ripam evadit*.

7. Put into Latin: (1) He hopes to be made king. (2) I hope we are not deceived in this. (3) It seems to me I have made a mistake. (4) A famous thanksgiving occurred in the reign of Victoria.

XI.

1. Give the participle perfect of *fatiscor*, *fateor*; *vivo*, *vinco*, *vincio*; *cedo*, *cado*, *caedo*; *haereo*, *haurio*; *mentior*, *metior*, *meto*; *finco*, *figo*; *quaero*, *queror*; *sperno*, *sterno*; *tendo*, *teneo*; *nanciscor*, *nascor*; *cresco*, *cerno*; *seco*, *sequor*.

2. Give the perfect indicative, 3rd plural, of *circumsto*, *condo*, *quiesco*, *exardesco*, *coalesco*, *resipisco*, *nigresco*. When do compounds of *do* and *sto* form their perfect with *e*, when with *i* in the penultimate?

3. What are the syncopated forms of *surrexisse*, *repositis*, *implevero*, *novisti*, *virorum*, *editis*, and the full forms of *noris*, *sentibat*, *accestis*?

4. Parse: *itur*, *rati*, *fores*, *sentis*, *decori*, *fide*, *necem*, *generi*.

5. Compare *egenus*, *frugi*, *providus*, *audacter*, and give the gender and genitive singular of *femur*, *supellex*, *nix*, *praedo*, *Apollo*, *vervex*.

6. What parts of speech may 'cuius' be? Make a sentence to illustrate each meaning.

7. Put into Latin: (1) When I see him I shall make a point of ascertaining his views on this bill. (2) Be silent that you may hear the better. (3) He could not help giving vent to his envy. (4) Are you silly enough to suppose you will prevent his coming here?

XII.

1. Give general rules for determining the gender of a Latin noun by its meaning.

2. Decline throughout *dea*, *Atrides*, *filius*, and *deus*. Give the vocative singular of *Boreas*, *Claudius*, and the genitive plural of *denarius*, *Argivus*, *terrigena*, *amphora*, and *drachma*.

3. What was the locative case, and what were its original endings? Give the Latin for at *Tarentum*, at *Gades*, at *Athens*, at *Carthage*.

4. Give the meaning, gender, genitive singular and plural of *arbor*, *fides*, *palus* (2), *honor*, *grando*, *ars*, *dens*, *comes*, *rete*, *vas*.

5. State rules for the formation of the genitive plural of the 3rd declension. What is the genitive plural of *frons*, *canis*, *rex*, *civitas*?

6. How do adjectives of the second class (*i.e.* which follow the 3rd declension) form their ablative singular, nominative neuter plural, and genitive plural? Give these cases of *felix*, *melior*, *princeps*, and *celeber*.

7. What old forms of the 1st declension genitive singular are found? Give instances.

8. Put into Latin: (1) There are as many good fish in the sea as have ever been caught before. (2) Some trust in chariots and others in horses. (3) He came without being asked.

XIII.

1. Form diminutives from *rex*, *blandus*, *populus*, *miser*, *labrum*, *pugnus*, *paucus*, *opus*, *ratio*, *canis*, *versus*. What do diminutives express, besides smallness?

2. Translate: Caesar and his army; the month of June; at the top of one's speed; to watch the sky; to go bail for one; in your father's house; he spoke in a passion; all the wisest men; the first to speak will be punished; what o'clock is it? in my opinion.

3. Give instances of *cedo*, *consulo*, *credo*, *invideo*, *tempero* used both transitively and intransitively.

4. Mark the quantities of *virium*, *credidit*, *nolimus*, *fieri*, *possumus*, *sustuli*, *rediere*, *reditus*, *Aeneas*, *veritas*, *divinitus*, *intus*, *mulieris*, *iacere*, *maneres*, *audivisses*, *barbari*, *pecudis*, *fatalis*, *heroas*.

5. Give the principal parts of *per-quat*, *con-laedo*, *de-iacio*, *per-rego*, *pro-eo*, *per-ago*, *de-habeo*, *de-cado*, *con-habeo*, *ex-fero*.

6. What is the genitive plural of *pecus* (2) animal, *stirps*, *quercus*, *gurgis*, *praes*, *caupo*, *aequor*, *cor*, *obses*, *mollis*, *armiger*, *advena*, *robur*, *fur*; and the ablative singular of *inops*, *dives*, *maior*, *neuter*, *uber*, *alacer*, *ingens*, *puppis*, *navis*, *far*, *gradus*, *nix*, *supellex*?

7. Put into Latin: (1) The doctor and his brother treated the wounded most skilfully. (2) He was informed he must die, and declared he was glad to hear it. (3) So far from preventing him from returning, I have sent him back home.

XIV.

1. Write down the accusative singular of *aether*, *rhetor*, *heros*, *Socrates*; the genitive of *Sophocles*, *Dido*; and the ablative of *Nereus* and *Phoebe*.

2. What is the nominative and accusative plural of *lampas*, *heros*, and the genitive and ablative plural of *poema*?

3. Give the genitive plural of *apis*, *mensis*, *senex*, *canis*, *iuvenis*, and *mater*. Also of *vis*, *mus*, *lis*, *cohors*, *civitas*, *parens*, and the ablative singular of *mare*, *rete*, *calcar*, *navis*, *imber*.

4. Point out any peculiarities in the declension of *requies*, *iugerum*, *vas* (n.), *penus*, *opem*, *vicem*, *fors*, and *nemo*.

5. Parse: *perpeti*, *repente*, *caelo*, *nube*, *servi*, *haesura*, *iactura*, *commenti*, *duce*, *mentum*, *face*, *feris*.

6. What is the English for *pietas*, *honor*, *tumultus*, *cesso*, *ferox*, *materia*, *desidero*? The Latin for—return the books; return home; prosperity, adversity; he succeeded to the throne; his enterprise succeeded; a horrid crime?

7. Put into Latin: (1) *Lucullus* was many times richer than any of his contemporaries. (2) He asked me for some money to buy bread with. (3) He is too strong a man to be frightened by trifles. (4) It was a very silly thing to go barefoot through the snow.

XV.

1. Parse: *senuit, nexuere, victurus, pelle, generi, gradere, telis.*

2. Give the feminine of *Phoenix, iuventus, avus, socer, tibicen*; and the masculine of *capella, anus, ancilla*. Distinguish between *vir* and *homo*, *patruus* and *avunculus*, *cera* and *ceræ*, *lepōris* and *lepōris*.

3. What are epicene nouns? Give examples.

4. Compare *dexter, sinister, audax, impius, prae, secus.*

5. What are factitive verbs? Give examples.

6. Form adjectives from *aurum, Athenae, diu, terra, Italia, fatum, sanguis, extra*. What is the Latin for—a man of courage, a sword of iron, the citizens of Rome, roses of yesterday, to die of disease, full of water, all of us, of one's own accord?

7. Give the principal parts of (marking the quantity of the penult in the perfect) *tollo, diffindo, decido, offero, fundo, fallo*; also the imperative of *iaceo, mentior, expergisor, deferor*.

8. Put into Latin: (1) When you have reached the top of the hill, turn to the right. (2) If there's anything to use I'll use it; if not, I can easily go without. (3) I cannot help thinking we have done wrong. (4) I rather think he is more talkative than brave.

XVI.

1. Conjugate the present indicative active and passive of *fero*. What is the meaning of *potens*? How do you render 'not being able'? Do you know any other form of *possum*, and any other words meaning 'I am able'?

2. What peculiarities are there in the conjugation of *fero*? Give the 2nd singular present and future indicative, and present and imperfect subjunctive active and passive, of *fero*.

3. Give the present and imperfect subjunctive and the imperative of *fio*, *nolo*, *eo*.

4. What contractions are there for *visne*, *si vis*, *si vultis*? What other forms are there of *edis*, *edit*, *ederem*, *editur*, *edam*? Account for them.

5. What is the English of *salve*, *ave*, *vale*, *age*, *apage*, *cědō*, *cette*?

6. Give a list of impersonal verbs with their meaning and construction. Conjugate 'I must play', in Latin.

7. Give instances of deponents which use their perfect participle both actively and passively.

8. Put into Latin: (1) I thought he was dying. (2) I knew he would have come if he had been able. (3) I will prevent them from returning the money. (4) Whether the king is white or black, he is not a person we can despise.

XVII.

1. What are patronymics? Form patronymics from Aeacus, Tantalus, Perseus, Aeneas.

2. What are the diminutives of flos, bos, avis, rete, oculus, lapis, catena, signum, pars?

3. Mention adjectives derived from rex, alius, servus, navis, miles, mare, senex, imperator, Cannae, Tarentum, Antium.

4. Explain with illustrations the force of the endings -ax, -bundus, -etum, -men, -fer, -eus, -osus.

5. What are the feminines of Thrax, Cres, Tros, Phoenix, verres, bos, gallus, gener, verna; and the masculines of anus, leaena, femina, capella?

6. Mention abstract nouns derived from rex, servus, testis, cliens, potens, fortis, aeger, novus, bonus, vir.

7. State in what particulars the conjugation of a deponent verb differs from that of a passive verb. How does Latin supply the place of the perfect participle active?

8. Put into Latin: (1) The general took the city and set it on fire. (2) The enemy having burnt the city departed home. (3) Anyone can do this. (4) What o'clock is it? (5) If he had shown himself brave, he would still be alive.

XVIII.

1. What is the force of the termination in dumentum, armarium, misellus, diuturnus, rapax, amator, aegritudo, amabilis, Pelopides, agmen?

2. Parse: satis, poti, seni, farier, fuat, pone, nosti, exstinxem, repostus, amarunt, rexere.

3. What is the meaning of nedum, scilicet, quippe, denuo, saltem, parum, nimis, quorsum, and hactenus?

4. Give the infinitive, future perfect indicative, and future participle of occido, refectio, sentio, pasco, incendo, pendo, oculo, gigno, meto, necto, elicio, allicio, spargo, tero, resto.

5. Form diminutives from fabula, miser, scutum, homo, virgo, corona, pars, lapis.

6. Decline in the singular fides, exul, sospes, pubes; in the plural, vetus, nostras, portus, magistratus.

7. What is the Latin for famous, large, honest, glorious, crime, fatal, occupy, obtain? The English of famosus, largus, honestus, gloriosus, crimen, fatalis, occupo, obtineo?

8. Put into Latin: (1) How hard it is to tell when the fleet is likely to reach harbour. (2) Who is afraid of their not subduing the barbarians? (3) Let us inquire of the travellers their destination and their object in making such a long journey. (4) That is a proof of the superiority of water over wine.

XIX.

1. Conjugate the present indicative and imperfect subjunctive of *orior* and *potior*. Give the meaning of *exulo*, *vapulo*, *fisus sum*, *iuratus*, *pransus*; and the future participle of *orior*, *mорий*, *moror*, and *ordior*.

2. Write down the principal parts of *paveo*, *serpo*, *pango*, *incesso*, *molo*, *texo*, *meto*, *fallo*, *retundo*, *percello*, *amicio*, *saepio*, *sarcio*, *comperio*, *gaudeo*, *fateor*, *fatiscor*, *fido*, and *concino*.

3. Parse: *quaesumus*, *visit*, *repostus*, *hauri*, *teres*, *subito*, *sitis*, *reris*, *deris*, *ventus*, and *conditus*.

4. Give the 1st person singular future indicative and imperfect subjunctive of the verbs from which these words come: *questus*, *revinctus*, *pensum*, *mensae*, *discretus*, *aptus*.

5. Parse: *ausit*, *fuat*. Distinguish the uses of *dicit* and *inquit*.

6. What is meant by a periphrastic tense? Give examples.

7. Translate: (a) *Tu recte vivis si curas esse quod audis*. (b) *Altero oculo captus*. (c) *Quotus quisque est qui me amet*.

8. Derive: *bruma*, *integer*, *humilis*, *debilis*, *naufragus*, *malo*, *supplex*, *comburo*.

9. Put into Latin: (1) As this is so, let us start. (2) As I was crossing the bridge I saw your father. (3) I will do as you bid. (4) The storm is not so great as I have seen before.

XX.

1. Make and translate short sentences to illustrate the use of *quisque*, *quis*, *quisquam*, *quivis*, *quidam*, *quicunque*, *aliquis*, and *quisquis*.

2. Distinguish between *ambo*, *uter*, *uterque*, and *quisque*.

3. Form inceptive verbs from *ardeo*, *tremo*, *durus*; frequentative verbs from *rogo*, *terreo*; desiderative from *edo*, *pario*. Give the meaning and principal parts of the derivative verbs so formed.

4. How many words are there in Latin for 'He says'?

5. What are anomalous verbs? Give an example.

6. Give the 1st person singular of each tense indicative and subjunctive, and the infinitive and participle of *coepi*, *odi*, *memini*, with meanings. What is used as the passive of *odi*?

7. Conjugate *aio* in the present indicative and subjunctive; *inquam* in the future and perfect indicative; *fari* in the present indicative.

8. Put into *oratio recta*: (1) *Dixit se si quid haberet daturum*. (2) *Dixit se si quid habuisset daturum fuisse*. (3) *Dixit se si quid audiisset nuntiaturum*.

9. Put into Latin: (1) He pretended to fly. (2) He was the last to reach the goal. (3) The longer you remain here the worse will the disease be. (4) He is too powerful to be resisted.

XXI.

1. Give the principal parts of *occulo*, *aboleo*, *adolesco*, *ordior*, *pando*, *paciscor*, *compesco*, *perpetior*, *pendeo*, *finco*, *ex-plaudo*, *exposco*, *prandeo*, *psallo*, *pingo*, *rado*, *repo*, *salio* (2), *scisco*, *sculpo*, *scindo*, *sugo*, *taedet*, *tergeo*, *trudo*, *vergo*. Where you can, give an English word derived from each supine.

2. What is the nominative plural of *hic*, *aliquis*, *quis*, *vetus*, *sospes*, *ferax*, *pecus* (2), *lepus*, *vis*, *nostras*; the dative and ablative singular of *prior*, *tigris*, *Circe*, *Prusias*, *paries*, *dives*, *torrens*; the genitive plural of *vates*, *sedes*, *penates*, *parens*, and *mensis*?

3. Compare: *egenus*, *beneficus*, *posterus*, *vafer*, *novus*, *amabilis*, *pronus*, *ingens*, *ferus*, *promptus*.

4. Decline in full, *domus*; in the plural only, *sus*, *quercus*, *penus*, *ater*, *acus*, *conatus*, *talentum*; in the singular only, *virus*, *alter*, and *solus*.

5. What sorts of words of the 2nd declension are feminine? Give six feminines and three neuters.

6. Mention six nouns used in the singular only, six in the plural only. In what sense is the plural of *vinum*, *aes*, *caro*, and *nix* used?

7. Form adjectives from *acer*, *nix*, *corpus*, *lacrima*, *servus*, *mare*, *Antium*, *Hispania*, and *navis*.

8. Put into Latin: (1) They sank six men-of-war before owning themselves beaten. (2) Ask him if he knows the hour of sunrise. (3) If you repent your crime you will be pardoned.

XXII.

1. Mention the genitive and ablative, singular and plural, of *amphora*, *apis*, *auspex*, *ancile*, *caelicola*, *compes*, *iugerum*, *merx*, *nummus*, *vas* (2), *vir*, *vis*.

2. Give two or more meanings to each of the following words, marking the quantity where necessary: *acer*, *fides*, *rei*, *solis*, *late*, *esse*, *securis*, *vadis*, *vites*, *voles*, *mensis*, *reliqui*.

3. What are the diminutives of *homo*, *mulier*, *scutum*, *parvus*, *miser*? What rule is there for the gender of diminutives?

4. Write down the future participle of *haurio*, *haereo*, *prodo*, *prodeo*, *patior*, *vincio*, *fero*; and the first singular imperfect subjunctive of *do*, *rapio*, *sentio*, *veto*, *posco*, *iaceo*, *iacio*.

5. What is peculiar in the conjugation of *do*? What is the rule for forming the perfect of reduplicating verbs when compounded with a preposition? What exceptions?

6. Compound the following, and give their principal parts: *con-quaero*, *con-laedo*, *con-uro*, *ab-iacio*, *de-cado*, *ob-caedo*, *ab-fero*, *trans-iacio*, *per-lacio*, *sub-rego*.

7. Put into Latin: (1) We have been waiting for three days. (2) I am convinced the enemy are at hand. (3) It is said that Homer was blind. (4) How many are there of you present?

XXIII.

1. Mention some classes of adjectives which do not compare. Compare *gracilis*, *dexter*, *potis*, and the adjectives from *infra*, *supra*, *post*, and *prae*.

2. Form adjectives from *aurum*, *ferrum*, *quercus*, *palus*, *loquor*, *mons*, *terra*, *facio*, *horreo*.

3. Give the Latin for the day of the month and year on which you are doing this paper, and explain how the days of the month were reckoned.

4. Give the Latin for 48, 125, 85 a-piece, 300 times, 2000th, 16 each.

5. What is the Latin for: (a) Anyone can do this. (b) If anyone comes. (c) Don't tell anyone. (d) All have *some* talent. (e) Is there any news?

6. Conjugate the imperative passive of *rego*, *facio*, *capio*; the present subjunctive of *possum* and *malo*; the future perfect of *fero* and *nolo*. Mark the quantity of the penultimate in *fieri*, *possumus*, *velitis*, *haberem*, *sustuli*, *impuli*, *reditis*.

7. What is the English of *redite*, *reddite*, *ferre*, *ferris*, *laturus*, *esse*, *esset*, *fi*, *fandi*, *oderis*, *iura*?

8. Put into Latin: (1) What you say is true. (2) Tell us what you think. (3) What o'clock is it? (4) They are not so great as they seem.

XXIV.

1. What words and classes of words in the 1st and 2nd declensions form their genitive plural in -um?

2. Explain the terms 'heteroclite' and 'heterogeneous' nouns, and give examples. What other forms are there of vesper, crater, diluvium, penus, praesepe?

3. Distinguish in meaning: cerasus, cerasum; malus, malum; pirus, pirum; and give the plural of locus, sibilus, Tartarus.

4. Give the meaning in the singular and the plural of cera, castrum, finis, gratia, opera, pars, copia, sal, tabula, and epulum; and mention six words used in the singular only, six in the plural only.

5. Write down the meaning, gender, genitive singular and plural of iecur, iter, supellex, iusiurandum, and paterfamilias.

6. What are the feminines corresponding to mas, gener, senex, verna, taurus, verres, haedus, socer, poeta, leo, Threx, Tros, Laco?

7. What is meant by '-us pure'? Compare strenuus, iniquus, diu, carus, igneus.

8. Put into Latin: (1) After a protracted struggle our men repulsed the enemy. (2) The snow is too deep to admit of our walking. (3) Are you not ashamed to have spoken so often?

XXV.

1. Classify the different kinds of adverbs.
2. How are adverbs formed from adjectives? Form adverbs from *tutus*, *magnus*, *bonus*, *audax*, *celer*, *parvus*, and compare them. Also from *supplex*, *antiquus*, *omnis*, *gradus*, *alius*, *tot*.
3. Give the other degrees of comparison of *ocius*, *nuper*, *satis*, *secus*, *proxime*, *intime*, *minus*.
4. Show with examples the difference between *plus* and *magis*.
5. When would you translate 'no longer' by *non diutius*, when by *non iam*? Put into Latin: This happens daily. The famine grows worse daily. We are daily expecting troops. Distinguish between *rursus*, *iterum*; *iam*, *nunc*; *ante*, *antea*, *antequam*; *alias*, *alibi*.
6. What are correlatives? Give instances.
7. Decline in the singular, *vitis*, *vitta*, *virtus*, *verus*, *virus*, *aer*, *aes*, *palus* (2), *aequor*, *equa*; in the plural, *partus*, *pars*, *portus*, *salus*, *saltus*, *aequus*, *aequor*.
8. Put into Latin: (1) Tell me where you are going. (2) Tell him to come here. (3) How glorious it is to die for one's country. (4) The enemy were advancing as quickly as possible.

XXVI.

1. Give the gender, ablative singular, and genitive plural of *crus*, *alvus*, *nemus*, *uber*, *pater*, *servitus*.

2. What are the full forms of *amarit*, *ditio*, *norunt*, *repostus*, *denum talentum*, *explesti*?

3. Give the English of *post nostram memoriam*, *suffragium ferre*, *receptui canere*, *sui arbitrii esse*, *vox recti*, *praetoria navis*, *post captam urbem*, *e sententia navigare*.

4. Derive: *negotium*, *intellego*, *obedio*, *cogo*, *nundinae*, *pergo*, *egregius*, *occido*, *acquirō*, *praetor*, *scilicet*.

5. Correct the following: *Ei hoc facientes poenam dabunt*; *Balbus et pater suus adsunt*; *num scis quod faciendum est?* *persuadeor ut hoc faciam*; *Roma perventa*, *nuntia quod accidit*; and give reasons for any changes you make.

6. What is the Latin for 'Caesar's murderers'? What does '*Caesaris interfectores*' mean?

7. Put into *oratio recta*: (*Turnus videt*) *infractos esse adverso Marte Latinos*, *sua nunc promissa reposci*.

8. Put into Latin: (1) He said this to deceive us. (2) Ask him to come as soon as possible. (3) In the middle of the road stood a chariot. (4) His father and mine lived for some years together.

XXVII.

1. What is the uncontracted form of *nauta*, *surgo*, *bruma*, *prudens*, *salictum*, *agmen*? What are the verbs corresponding to *spatium*, *nix*, *pluvia*, *aqua*, *piscis*, *poena*, *sors*, *custos*?

2. Give the cardinal, ordinal, distributive, and adverbial numeral for 19, 68, 155, 2000, 827, 55,000. How did the Romans reckon the year? What is the Latin for B.C. 53; A.D. 153?

3. Give the various meanings of *ales*, *arce*, *miseram*, *profecto*, *veteris*, *aggere*, *fides*, *serta*, and *sui*. Translate: *signa ferre*, *aliquem in oculis fero*, *iter ad urbem fert*, *ferre et agere*, *animus fert*, *palmam ferre*, *virtutem prae se ferre*, *fama eadem fert*, *dixisse fertur*, *sententiam ferre*, *rogationem ferre*.

4. Parse: *osuros*, *semisse*, *oriundus*, *sustulere*, *desititi*, *itur*, *ferient*, *avia*, *deris*, *infit*, *aurium*.

5. Put into *oratio obliqua*: 'Iniussu tuo, imperator, extra ordinem numquam pugnaverim, non si certam victoriam videam; si tu permittis, volo ego illi beluae ostendere me ex ea familia ortum quae Gallos ex rupe Tarpeia deiecit'.

6. Put into Latin: (1) The battle of Cannae was fought on the 2nd of August, B.C. 216. (2) Who defeated the French on the 18th of June, 1815? (3) That house is half as large again as ours.

XXVIII.

1. What is a preposition? What is peculiar in the use of *tenuis* and *versus*? Also of *cum* with pronouns?

2. Which prepositions govern both the accusative and the ablative, and with what difference of meaning?

3. Translate: *ad unum, apud Livium, apud me multum valet, inter se diligunt, penes te hoc est, post hominum memoriam, per me licet tibi, omnes praeter me, secundum flumen, secundum pugnam, sub umbras venit, sub lucem, maior in dies, a dextro cornu, a senatu sto, de republica actum est, de industria, e sententia, quid in nobis fecit? pro benevolentia tua, unus erat pro exercitu.*

4. Put into Latin: Under his leadership. I can scarcely speak for joy. I feel sure of this. From the front of the rampart. To deserve well of the state. From boyhood. At the court of Mithridates. One after another. Your kindness towards me. Next to heaven I rely on you. I pray you by the gods. Near Cannae.

5. Is '*venit ad Romam*' good Latin? How does it differ from '*venit Romam*'? What is the rule for the use of prepositions with verbs of motion?

6. Put into Latin: (1) They asked my advice as to whether in acting thus they would be consulting their own interests. (2) Added to this, he is eloquent. (3) Old age is naturally rather talkative.

XXIX.

1. Give the meaning, gender, genitive singular and plural of *par*, *later*, *acer*, *marmor*, *ardor*, *arbor*, *fulgur*, *pubes*, *cinis*, *Venus*, *frigus*, *foedus*, *crus*, *grus*, *sol*, *pulmo*.

2. What is the accusative and the ablative singular of *sagax*, *minor*, *iuvenis*, *venter*, *hastile*, *rete*, *amans*, *servilis*, *hebes*, *prudens*, *supplex*, *caries*?

3. Mention some heteroclite adjectives and some that are defective in number or case. Decline in full plus.

4. Give the comparative and superlative of *humilis*, *utilis*, *maturus*, *liber*, *paratus*. Mention four words to express 'last', and give the Latin for 'You will be the last to arrive'.

5. Add suffixes to *ego*, *tu*, *suo*, *mea*, and decline in the singular *istic*.

6. In what ways can 'reciprocal' action be expressed in Latin?

7. Write down the cardinal, ordinal, distributive, and adverbial numeral of 41, 78, 600, 22, 10,000, 13.

8. What is the Latin for 'one house' (*aedes*), 'two forts', 'three letters', 'six children', 'twenty-one soldiers'?

9. Put into Latin: (1) He thinks he can still run fast. (2) He punishes his children to improve their character. (3) "Where are you going to, pretty maid?" (4) "I'm going to milk the cows," she answered.

XXX.

1. Parse in as many ways as possible the following words: vis, is, adeo, soli, amare, passus, cretus, serit, orā, feris, vitā, vites, nostras, menti, rati, fugā, libro, libris.

2. Distinguish between vērě, vērē; lucě, lucē; cōmes, cōmes; plāga, plāga; vēni, vēni; pōpulus, pōpulus; mānet, mānet; măně, mănē; occīdit, occīdit; frētum, frētum; condītus, conditus; lepōres, lepōres; pīlā, pīlā; pāret, pāret.

3. What difference in meaning is there between armi and arma; dolus and dolor; opes and opem; auris, aura, aurum, ora; appellare and appellere; ergo, erga, and versus?

4. Distinguish between quattuor, quater, quaternus, quartus, quadrus, quartanus, quadrimus, quadrans.

5. Write short sentences, and translate them, to illustrate the difference between quisquam, quisquis, aliquis, quivis, quisque, uter, uterque.

6. What difference of meaning is there between 'nescio quis loquitur' and 'nescio quis loquatur'?

7. Put into Latin in as many ways as possible: (1) The general sent officers to explore the neighbourhood. (2) The consul entered the city without being addressed by anyone. (3) He never saw me without laughing.

XXXI.

1. Parse in as many ways as possible and give the meanings of *cane*, *ferri*, *generi*, *memores*, *orbi*, *pugnis*, *specula*, *tela*, *veniam*, *salis*, *satis*, *ara*, *ero*, *noto*.

2. Distinguish between *sēni*, *sēni*; *vādo*, *vādo*; *rēdūces*, *rēdūces*; *nōtā*, *nōtā*; *mīsere*, *mīsere*; *lātēre*, *lātēre*; *ācer*, *ācer*; *cānes*, *cānes*; *cōmas*, *cōmas*; *ēgēre*, *ēgēre*; *lēvis*, *laevus*, *lēvis*; *lābor*, *lābor*.

3. What is the difference in meaning between *mors* and *nex*; *cruor* and *sanguis*; *callidus* and *calidus*; *inimicus* and *hostis*; *patria*, *terra*, and *rus*; *eg eo* and *careo*; *cogito*, *existimo*, and *puto*; *metuo*, *timeo*, and *vereor*?

4. What is the Latin for 'a mortal wound', 'to ascend the throne', 'to prove victorious', 'to express one's sentiments', 'the house in the marsh', 'the word pleasure', 'the man at the helm'?

5. Distinguish the use and meaning of *antea*, *ante*, *antequam*; *nubo* and *duco*; *libertus* and *libertinus*; *alius* and *alter*; *dicta dare* and *verba dare*.

6. Give the derivation of *regio*, *arvum*, *egregius*, *exul*, *bruma*, *ambitus*.

7. Put into *oratio obliqua*: 'Ne ob eam rem aut tuae magno opere virtuti tribueris aut nos despexeris'.

8. Put into Latin: (1) The crafty Antony stirred up the common people. (2) When are they likely to come? I would say if I knew. (3) He is worthy to be loved. (4) I was not the man to act unjustly.

XXXII.

1. Decline in the singular gener, miles, coniunx, celer; and in the plural mare, nox, vas, dives. Give the genders of arbor, fides, honor, orbis, virtus, as, finis, margo, legio.

2. Compare: cito, facilis, frugi, grandis, prope, tener.

3. Decline in the singular quilibet, alius; in the plural ego, alter.

4. Write out the perfect indicative of prodo; the pluperfect subjunctive of nolo; the imperative active of duco. Give the principal parts of arcesso, augeo, proficiscor, retineo, veto.

5. Parse: laberis, vellet, usam, oderit, nosse, fili.

6. What is the construction of verbs of threatening? Explain the term 'ablative absolute'. Give examples of each.

7. Explain the construction of: (a) *Parcere victis est victoris*. (b) *Iit mulieri servitum*. (c) *Os umerosque deo similis*.

8. Correct the errors in: (1) *Imperatus sum hoc facere*. (2) *Si eum vides, quaere si hic venturus est*. (3) *Gaius et suus frater non sunt digni credi*.

9. Put into Latin: (1) I sent some men to ask for money. (2) I fear I shall not see him. (3) Go home: after so many and so great labours you need rest. (4) Let us ask him why he did not tell the truth.

XXXIII.

1. Decline in the singular *lacus*, *merces*, *ebur*; in the plural *vir*, *salus*, *volnus*. Give the ablative plural of *filia* and *coniux*, and the gender of *nemus*, *humus*, *piscis*, *seges*, *crinis*.

2. Write down the other degrees of comparison of *acer*, *iuvenis*, *plurimum*, *nequam*, *humiliter*, *proxime*.

3. Decline throughout all genders *iste*, *celer* in the singular; *par*, *quidam* in the plural.

4. Write out the imperative of *sum*; the present indicative passive of *fero*; and give the first person singular perfect indicative active and the supine of *lavo*, *quaero*, *reperio*, *cognosco*.

5. Parse the following words, giving the principal parts of each verb, the gender and genitive singular of each noun: *ablatam*, *trivere*, *foedere*, *inquitis*, *ālas*, *ālas*, *feris* (2).

6. What cases are found with *misereor*, *rogo*, *accuso*, *indulgeo*, *potior*, *indignus*? Illustrate.

7. Translate (explaining the syntax of italicized words): (1) *Quot annos Athenis habitavit?* (2) *Haec sibi curae esse respondit.* (3) *Scisne quanti hortos emerit?* (4) *Auxilii ferendi causa proficiscitur.*

8. Put into Latin: (1) To be happy we have need of virtue. (2) The next day he repented his crime. (3) Tell me whom you saw at Comum. (4) Caesar is too strong to be defeated.

XXXIV.

1. Decline in the singular dies, aper, onus; in the plural nix, ordo, genu. Give the dative plural of vis and eques, and the gender of cor, virtus, virus, amnis, robur.

2. Compare utilis, diu, aeger, male, infra, benevolus.

3. Decline in full aliquis; celeberrimus in the singular; duo, atrox in the plural.

4. Parse (giving the principal parts of each verb, the gender and genitive singular of each noun): aper, manui, subegit, memento, velle, velis.

5. How are verbs that govern the dative used in the passive? Mention three verbs that govern the genitive, the dative, and the ablative respectively.

6. What cases are used with coram, tenus, prae? Make short sentences to illustrate.

7. Translate and explain the construction of the italicized words: (1) Terribiles visu formae. (2) Velim has litteras scribas. (3) Edocet quot viro-
rum morte constiterit victoria.

8. Put into Latin: (1) He was followed by fifteen slaves, all of whom he had captured a few days before. (2) He called Balbus and warned him not to stay at Rome. (3) When shall you and I enjoy leisure again?

XXXV.

1. Give (a) the genitive singular of *ales*, *servitus*, *pauper*; (b) the ablative plural of *dea*, *gurgēs*, *laurus*; (c) the comparative and superlative of *audacter*, *gracilis*, *sapiens*.

2. Distinguish between the meanings of *quisquis* and *quisque*; *opem* and *opes*; *paro*, *pario*, and *pareo*; *queror* and *quaero*.

3. Explain the construction of: (a) *Cave sis memor eius virtutum*. (b) *Sol est multis partibus maior luna*. (c) *Exercitu tria millia passuum progressus est*.

4. Parse: *egeris*, *ablato*, *seniori*, *memento*, *tene*, *serius*, *torques*.

5. Give the principal parts of *gigno*, *tango*, *orior*, *cresco*, *coquo*, *nequeo*, *repello*.

6. Write out the present subjunctive of *suadeo*; the future indicative of *morior*; the three participles of *reperio*.

7. What are the meanings and constructions of *miseret*, *rogo*, *licet*, *fretus*? Give examples.

8. Explain with examples: cognate accusative, ablative absolute, consecutive clause, ethic dative, dative of person judging.

9. Put into Latin: (1) Tell me why you have come. (2) I hope you will spare your son. (3) You should look before you leap. (4) Are you not ashamed of the crime you have committed?

XXXVI.

1. Give (a) the genitive singular of *compos*, *alius*, *Aeneas*, *praeceps*; (b) genitive plural of *comes*, *domus*, *urbs*; (c) comparative and superlative of *diu*, *providus*, *saluber*.

2. Distinguish between the meanings of *littera* and *litterae*; *gratia* and *gratiae*; *aedes* (singular) and *aedes* (plural); *culpa*, *scelus*, *crimen*; *omnes*, *cunctus*, *universus*, *totus*; *puto*, *cogito*; *lacertus*, *lacerta*; *horror*, *timor*.

3. Decline: *paterfamilias*, *iste*, *ambo*, *quisque*, and *alteruter*.

4. Parse: *quemquam*, *patēre*, *securim*, *solvēre*, *orbi*.

5. Give the principal parts of *tollo*, *frango*, *sono*, *nolo*, *soleo*. Conjugate the present subjunctive of *malo*; future indicative of *utor*; imperfect subjunctive of *fero*, *fio*, *eo*, and *iacio*.

6. Explain the case or mood of: (a) *Quid mihi Celsus agit?* (b) *Mutare pacem bello.* (c) *Nihil est quod tam miseros faciat quam impietas.* (d) *Solito maior numerus.*

7. Illustrate by short sentences the construction of *rēfert*, *coram*, *quamvis*, *quippe*.

8. Put into Latin: (1) The temple is two miles away from the city. (2) Wait till I come. (3) He replied that he would have gone away unless I had forbidden him.

XXXVII.

1. Give the gender and genitive plural of *compes*, *socrus*, *iuger*, *heros*, *mus*, *scriba*; the accusative singular and nominative plural of *ipse*, *quivis*, *celer*; the comparative and superlative of *providus*, *constans*, *post*, *dexter*.

2. Give perfect, infinitive, and supine of *veneo*, *iuro*, *statuo*, *teneo*, *dissentio*; future simple of *fio*; present subjunctive of *reor*; and all the infinitives and participles of *utor*.

3. Parse and give the meanings of *ferris*, *verberes*, *ieris*, *latēre*, *moriere*, *torque*, and *dedit*.

4. How do you express in Latin—wish, quality, agent, comparison? Make short sentences in illustration.

5. What are the meanings and constructions of the following words: *prae*, *consulo*, *quisquam*, *licet*, *num*, *minor*, *persuadeo*?

6. Give instances of desiderative, inceptive, frequentative verbs, and explain their formation.

7. Put into Latin: (1) By the laws of Sulla no tribune was allowed to become consul. (2) I am afraid you will repent of your folly too late. (3) Which of the two women do you love? I should prefer to marry neither.

XXXVIII.

1. Give the gender and genitive of *pinus*, *supellex*, *vimen*, *lepus*, *abies*, *socer*, *bos*, *latus*; the comparative of *nequam*, *exiguus*, *velox*, *magnopere*; the superlative of *malus*, *aeger*, *multus*, *facile*.

2. Give the perfect infinitive and supine of *pasco*, *tono*, *tollo*, *haurio*, *tondeo*; the 2nd singular in all tenses of *nolo*; the 2nd singular imperfect indicative and subjunctive of *possum* and *potior*.

3. Parse and give the English of *prodest*, *ineunte*, *utrivis*, *effossi*, *scelere*, *tribui*, *novi*, *nube*.

4. Give three examples each of nouns: (1) used only in the plural; (2) changing their meaning in the plural; (3) defective in case.

5. Show by examples the cases governed by *desum*, *poenitet*, *potior*, *opus est*, *celo*, *circumdo*.

6. When do *cum*, *dum*, and *qui* take the subjunctive? Construct sentences in illustration.

7. Translate into Latin: (1) He begged that the enemy might be spared. (2) He says he will return home. (3) He hoped that Carthage would have been destroyed. (4) It cannot be denied that he has used his time foolishly.

XXXIX.

1. Give the ablative singular, genitive plural, and gender of *vis*, *vir*, *mare*, *miles*, *nix*, *facinus*, *iubar*, *deses*, *mas*.

2. What is the comparative of *malus*, *pulcher*, *parvus*, and the superlative of *similis*, *inferus*, *multus*, *velociter*?

3. Give the perfect infinitive and supine of *finġo*, *scindo*, *tero*, *iubeo*, *pello*, *sono*; the 1st person imperfect subjunctive of *eo* and *volo*; the 2nd person singular imperative of *ingredior*, *dico*, *efficio*.

4. Show by examples the cases governed by *impero*, *caveo*, *placeo*, *iuvo*, *noceo*, *consulo*, *plenus*, *suppedito*, *dignus*, *tenuis*.

5. Parse and give the English of *oblitus*, *iaceret*, *diutius*, *querar*, *conferti*, *ferite*, *noceri*, *soceri*, *pares*.

6. Distinguish between *is* and *ille*, *qui* and *quis*, *alius* and *alter*, *vendo* and *veneo*, *sēvēris* and *sēvēris*, *callis* and *calles*, *fasti* and *fastus*.

7. What cases are used to express time and place? Give examples.

8. Translate into Latin: (1) They said nobody would be able to help him. (2) What does it matter to you what harm he does himself? (3) The Volsci lost the best city they had. (4) I am not the man to do this.

XL.

1. Give the genitive singular of *filius*, *nix*, *cinis*, *sus*, *totus*, *superstes*; the genitive plural of *mons*, *nummus*, *pauper*; the comparative of *senex*, *magno-*
pere; and the superlative of *facilis*, *mutus*, *novus*, *antiquus*.

2. Decline *vulgus*, *dives*, *tres*, *vetus*, *olus*, *dos*, *arundo*, *Apollo*, *vervex*.

3. Parse: *inquam*, *quōque*, *parsum*, *humi*, *iure-*
iurando, *deme*.

4. (a) Give the meaning and principal parts of *tango*, *audeo*, *vivo*, *iuvo*, *comperio*, *operio*, *tego*, *sterno*, *aboleo*, *sino*, *cio*. (b) Conjugate the present subjunctive of *volo*, imperfect subjunctive of *patior*, present indicative of *possum*, and give all the tenses of the infinitive of *fero*.

5. Construct short sentences to show how you can express in Latin—(a) purpose, (b) time during which, (c) price.

6. What construction do you use with *oportet*, *vereor*, *dum*, *sub*, *posthabeo*, *circumdo*?

7. Classify the chief uses of the dative case.

8. Put into Latin: (1) He is too sensible to do that. (2) It is now sixty years since he died. (3) I hope he will go away before I return. (4) Would I had been able to help him!

XLI.

1. Give the first person plural future and imperfect indicative of *possum*, *gero*, *pereo*, *saevio*, *oro*, *queror*, *sperno*.

2. Give the genitive singular and plural of *nubes*, *parens*, *opus*, *cassis*, *grates*, *quercus*, *sermo*.

3. Write out the singular of *is*, *celer*, *domus*, *supellex*.

4. Parse and give the meaning of *nivem*, *elephantis*, *sceleri*, *paludi*, *doli*, *mori*, *quoque*, *clavi*, *crevi*, *rueris*, *palus*, *semisse*, *talis*.

5. Give an example of an impersonal verb, a deponent verb, a defective verb, a semi-deponent verb, and an intransitive verb.

6. Give examples of the construction of *quin*, *dum*, *ne*, *poenitet*, *interest*, *licet*, *pertinet*.

7. Write short sentences to illustrate the difference in use and meaning between *post*, *postea*, and *postquam*; *ibi*, *ubi*, *unde*, and *quo*; *hic*, *huc*, and *hinc*; *quantus*, *qualis*, and *quot*.

8. Put into Latin: (1) If he were made consul, I should go to Capua. (2) Unless you had forgiven me I should never have returned. (3) I asked her to come when she could. (4) I will send the biggest book I have.

XLII.

1. Write down (*a*) the gender and genitive singular of *seges*, *silex*, *cancer*, *tibicen*, *olor*; (*b*) comparative and superlative of *sacer*, *dives*, *saepe*, *velox*; (*c*) principal parts of *corripio*, *sterno*, *texo*, *tollo*, *metior*; (*d*) cases governed by *super*, *instar*, *circum*, *ob*.

2. Give the Latin for—March 15, 1897; where do you come from? how old are you? blind of an eye; it is said that he is a sailor; the battle of Cannae; many men, many minds.

3. Explain and illustrate by examples (*a*) *dativus commodi*, (*b*) *accusative of duration of time*, (*c*) *inceptive verb*, (*d*) *reflexive pronoun*.

4. Give with examples the usual constructions of *muto*, *ignosco*, *moneo*, *desino*, *caveo*.

5. Explain—*heres ex asse*, *consul suffectus*, *ver sacrum*, *dies nefastus*, *triarii*, *appellatio*, *lustrum*.

6. Parse in as many ways as possible: *ora*, *vis*, *auri*, *latere*, *mane*, *vere*, *leges*, *indices*, *teres*, *parti*, *salis*, *nares*.

7. Put into Latin: (1) He ordered the sailors not to go so near the shore. (2) I hope to be able to accomplish the work. (3) The load was too heavy to bear. (4) Pompey must spare Metellus.

XLIII.

1. Give (*a*) the nominative singular of *corda*, *heroum*, *ora*, *grandine*; (*b*) dative singular of *nux*, *iecur*, *porticus*, *Aeneas*; (*c*) genitive plural of *lex*, *dies*, *vis*, *animal*; (*d*) ablative plural of *equa*, *duplex*, *iugerum*, *princeps*; (*e*) gender of *grex*, *laurus*, *Hadria*, *caro*, *comes*.

2. Give the principal parts of *tondeo*, *adicio*, *contundo*, *seco*, *perfero*, *surgo*, *concino*, *repo*, *sperno*.

3. What is the Latin for—18 days, 5000 men, they hate one another, the fifth hour, three apples apiece, whichever, my own wish?

4. Show, with an example of each, the *case* required after a verb of teaching, an adjective of want, *prope*, *piget*, and the *mood* after *quamvis*, *posteaquam*, *persuadeo*, *licet*, *veto*.

5. Write a full account of the uses of *dum*, *quin*, *nisi*.

6. Explain the expressions—*vir consularis*, *triclinium*, *praetor peregrinus*, *tribuni militum*, *de caelo servare*.

7. Put into Latin: (1) He was his own enemy rather than mine. (2) She could not tell me whether my brother had favoured the party of Caesar or not. (3) In spite of your opposition he was elected consul yesterday.

XLIV.

1. Write down (*a*) the gender and genitive singular of *incus*, *cos*, *nix*, *crus*, *arcus*, *latro*; (*b*) meaning and comparative of *audacter*, *iuvenis*, *dives*, *hilaris*; (*c*) principal parts of *fin*go, *meto*, *torreo*, *aufero*, *pario*, *tero*, *nanciscor*, *accedo*.

2. Give the Latin for—in my power, as far as the knees, I am believed, three camps, at nightfall, three times, Dec. 10th.

3. Give one clear instance to explain the construction of *impero*, *rogo*, *quippe qui*, *damno*, *expers*, *oportet*, *spero*, *impero*.

4. In what ways may (1) a purpose, (2) a wish, be expressed in Latin? Give instances.

5. Explain the following words and phrases—*tribus praerogativa*, *intercedere*, *supplicatio*, *rostra*, *novus homo*, *latus clavus*.

6. Parse the following words—*ancipiti*, *vellera*, *solius*, *ovilibus*, *coalueris*, *accingi*, *perlegas*, *mares*.

7. Put into Latin: (1) This burden is far heavier than I can bear. (2) It is not all up with us yet: let those laugh that win. (3) There were some who thought that the enemy might have been resisted before he reached the walls. (4) He is an object of universal hatred.

XLV.

1. Write down (*a*) the gender and genitive singular of *caespes*, *dos*, *acus*, *cortex*, *nauta*, *pelagus*, *genus*, and *caro*; (*b*) meaning and comparative of *diu*, *rapax*, *munificus*, *vetus*; (*c*) principal parts of *lavo*, *sepelio*, *ordior*, *frango*, *caedo*, *gigno*, *meto*; (*d*) meaning of and cases governed by *erga*, *apud*, *prae*, *penes*.

2. Give the Latin for—any you will, three apiece, July 20th, 4000 soldiers, by the gods, unsuccessfully, in my opinion, towards evening.

3. Give instances to show the meaning and construction of *poenitet*, *potior*, *circumdo*, *quisquam*, *moneo*.

4. Classify, with instances, the various meanings of *ut* and *quam*.

5. Explain the following words and phrases: *libros adire*, *atrium*, *lectisternium*, *sportula*, *Tullianum*, *provocatio*.

6. Turn into *oratio obliqua*: 'Habetis libertatem, Campani, quam petistis: foro medio, videntibus vobis, ego vinctus ad mortem rapior. Ite obviam Hannibali, exornate urbem.'

7. Put into Latin: (1) Do not do this, for if you did it you would be wrong. (2) What have I done to deserve so great a punishment as this? (3) They want to persuade me it is my interest to say who can be believed.

XLVI.

1. Decline in the singular *humus*, *iter*, *radix*; in the plural *res*, *frigus*, *nepos*. Write down the dative plural of *comes* and *bos*; and the gender of *pestis*, *mel*, *marmor*, *ignis*, *tellus*.

2. Give the other degrees of comparison of *humilis*, *idoneus*, *proxime*, *liber*, *graviter*, *posterus*.

3. Decline in the singular *alius*, *ater*; in the plural *idem*, *dives*.

4. Write out the present subjunctive of *nolo*; the imperfect subjunctive of *fio*. Give the 1st person perfect indicative of *cresco*, *proficiscor*, *mico*, *tendo*.

5. Parse, giving the principal parts of verbs, the gender and genitive of nouns: *quaesivero*, *sustulisti*, *rēges*, *rēges*, *iureiurando*, *coepisse*.

6. What constructions are used with verbs of fearing? What cases are used with *suadeo*, *utor*, *taedet*, *polliceor*?

7. Explain the construction of: (1) *Consul, ne segnis sederet, quinque millia militum ad urbem oppugnandam misit.* (2) *Respondit Fulvius se, quae consule absente acta essent, fama iam audivisse.*

8. Put into Latin: (1) There is nothing to hinder you from speaking the truth. (2) He was accused of theft and very nearly condemned. (3) We must spare the man who has saved our city.

XLVII.

1. Give the gender and dative singular of *arctus*, *nurus*, *mus*; vocative and ablative singular of *domus* and *liber*; genitive plural of *canis* and *princeps*; and the other degrees of comparison of *nequam*, *senex*, *celeber*, *tutissime*, *audacter*.

2. Give the first person singular perfect indicative and imperfect subjunctive active and the supine of *fero*, *nolo*, *perspicio*, *rapio*, *sino*, *suadeo*, *sustineo*, *texo*, *veto*, *vincio*.

3. (a) Give the meaning of *quisquis*, *quivis*, *aliquis*, *quisquam*. Construct and translate sentences in illustration. (b) Translate: (1) He was the first to arrive. (2) A ditch four feet broad. (3) He takes from Cicero what he gives to Caesar.

4. Translate, remarking on the construction of words in italics: (1) *Quanti emptum est? Parvo*. (2) Caesar *Aeduos frumentum* quod polliciti essent flagitabat. (3) *Suo cuique iudicio utendum est*. (4) *Suos hortatur ut fortem animum gererent*.

5. What compounds of *cado* have a supine, and what is their supine? What is the perfect of compounds of *cano*?

6. Put into Latin: (1) I saw him the day before he died. (2) You ask me what advice I give. (3) I have no doubt he will come. (4) The later the better.

XLVIII.

1. Decline in the singular dies, aper, onus; in the plural nix, ordo, genu. Give the dative plural of vis, eques, and the gender of cor, virtus, virus, amnis, robur.

2. Write down the other degrees of comparison of utilis, diu, aeger, male, imus, benevolus.

3. Decline in the singular aliquis, celeber; in the plural duo, atrox.

4. Write out the imperfect subjunctive of sequor, the perfect subjunctive active of fero, and give the 1st person perfect indicative of condo, fingo, audeo, verito.

5. Parse aperi, manui, subegistis, memento, vēlis, vēlis, conferti, insignīs.

6. Mention three verbs which are used with the ablative, three with the genitive. Show how verbs that take a dative are used in the passive.

7. Translate and explain the construction of the words in italics: (1) Terribilis *auditu* sonus. (2) *Triste* lupus stabulis. (3) Illud animal *quem* vocamus hominem. (4) Edocet quanto *usui fuerit* res nostris.

8. Put into Latin: (1) He was followed by fifteen slaves, all of whom he had captured a few days before. (2) He called Balbus and warned him not to stay at Rome. (3) I was afraid of his being angry with me. (4) When shall you know if you have obtained the command?

XLIX.

1. Give the gender and genitive singular of *domus*, *tus*, *deus*, *carcer*, *carbasus*, *mos*, *ordo*, *abies*.

2. Write down the perfect and supine active of *colo*, *maneo*, *pando*, *surgo*, *pareo*, *veneo*, *laedo*, *deleo*.

3. Translate (noting instances of ambiguous meaning): *uti*, *usui*, *utri*, *fandi*, *passus*, *indices*, *vires*, *vapulare*, *verbera*.

4. Give and translate Latin sentences illustrating the uses of *quamvis* and *quamquam*; the meanings of *clam* and *prae*; the cases governed by *coram* and *tenus*.

5. Translate (explaining the construction of the words in italics): (a) *Id se fatetur dolere, quod me caruerit*. (b) *Nolo cautum quod mentiendo sit cavendum*. (c) *Stultis minitabar nisi didicissent*.

6. Turn into *oratio obliqua*: 'Vestrum iter, milites Romani, omnia saecula laudibus ferent: sed ad conspiciendam virtutem luce opus est, nec vos digni estis quos in castra reduces nox tegat. Hic lucem quieti opperiamur.'

7. Put into Latin: (1) If to-morrow you dislike (*poenitet*) this place, you will move. (2) I begged him not to hurt anyone. (3) We will strive to do good to as many as possible.

L.

1. Give the gender and genitive singular of *venter*, *rete*, *nux*, *ebur*, *silex*, *caespes*, *merces*, *olus*, *abies*.

2. Compare *fertilis*, *dubius*, *prope*, *frugi*, *taeter*, *utilis*.

3. Write down the following: (a) 3rd person plural imperfect subjunctive of *nequeo*. (b) 2nd person plural imperative of *memini*. (c) 1st person singular future perfect indicative of *capesso*. (d) Future participle of *odi*. (e) 2nd singular imperfect subjunctive of *mereor*.

4. What constructions follow *egeo*, *taedet*, *abdo*, *posco*? In what constructions may intransitive verbs take an accusative?

5. Illustrate the uses of *ut* and *ne* after verbs of fearing.

6. Put into idiomatic Latin the italicized words in: (a) He was tried *before* a judge. (b) *The day after* I left you. (c) This book is the *same as* that. (d) He came *to the aid of* his friend. (e) We have *too little faith*. (f) Have you seen Rome? *Yes*. (g) Is this true? *Not at all*. (h) *How few* there are *who* do right!

7. Point out some of the chief differences between the use of the infinitive in Latin and in English.

8. Put into Latin: (1) We once feared we should not live; we now fear to live. (2) Would we had either been silent or had spoken the truth! (3) So far was he from repenting of his crime that he actually boasted of it.

LI.

1. Decline together *foedum scelus, acer senex, annosa quercus*.

2. Give the genders of *alvus, arbor, collis, fons, frons, ordo, porticus, pelagus, sal, ver*.

3. Write down the principal parts of *aboleo, caveo, cubo, divido, figo, fingo, refercio, vinco, and vincio*.

4. Distinguish between *vēnis, vĕnis; terēs, terēs; pōpulus, pōpulus; vīres, vīres; vōces, vōces*. What is the meaning of *familia, honestus, occupare, probabilis, and securus* in classical authors?

5. Illustrate by examples the use of *aut* and *vel, qui* and *quis, ut* and *quo, sive* and *utrum*.

6. Explain the cases in—*Tres viri reipublicae constituendae; cuius es sapientiae, non erras; fies nobilium tu quoque fontium; genas lacrimis perfusa decoras*.

7. Put into Latin: (1) He resolved to send 10,000 picked men to attack the town. (2) I prefer a hundred deaths to such dishonour. (3) The hill was surrounded by a ditch more than 50 feet wide. (4) It makes a great difference whether you act deliberately or on the spur of the moment. (5) He only deserves to be praised who prefers duty to expediency. (6) He did not tell me when he would return, but promised to write.

LII.

1. Decline throughout the singular: *vas* (2), *os* (2), *aes*, *tus*, *paries*, *palus* (m.), *pecus* (f.), marking the quantity of doubtful syllables.

2. Write down (*a*) the supine in *-um* of *abscindo*, *haereo*; (*b*) the present infinitive, active and passive, of *arcesso*; (*c*) the present infinitive of *progredior*; (*d*) the future participle of *vincio*.

3. Name three verbs which have a perfect form but a present meaning. What meaning has the pluperfect of such verbs?

4. What are the different ways of expressing purpose in Latin? Is the infinitive *ever* used to express purpose?

5. Explain the different meanings of *per*, *prae*, *pro*, both when used simply and when used in compounds.

6. In how many ways can the English 'should' be rendered in Latin? Write short sentences to illustrate your answer.

7. In what way are the following defective: *aio*, *inquam*, *nemo*, *odi*? How would you render 'I am hated by you'?

8. Put into Latin: (1) He is more fool than knave. (2) I would not give *that* for his opinion! (3) He is not the man I took him for. (4) He said he would have come had he not been prevented.

LIII.

1. Decline together in the singular *utra domus*, *quodque iusiurandum*; in the plural *pernix avis*, *vis iuvenilis*.

2. Give the principal parts of the verbs from which the following come: *emensus*, *refertus*, *refixus*, *tortus*, *perculsus*, *peremptus*.

3. Distinguish the senses of *aequus*, *aequalis*; *arma*, *armus*; *mālus*, *mālus*; *oblītus*, *oblītus*; *pārum*, *parvum*; *talīs*, *talīs*.

4. Translate: (*a*) He could not speak *for* grief. (*b*) I am setting out *for* Athens. (*c*) Thirst *for* gold. (*d*) To die *for* one's country. (*e*) He sold his country *for* gold.

5. Correct all the faults in the following: (*a*) *Indignus est qui credatur*. (*b*) *Veni ad Romam ut aedem Ciceronis videam*. (*c*) *Rogavi quantos famulos (how many servants) cum se adduxerat*. (*d*) *Nil mihi refert ubi asinum perdidistis*.

6. Construct sentences introducing (*a*) an impersonal passive verb, (*b*) a double dative, (*c*) a genitive of quality, (*d*) an accusative of respect, (*e*) an ablative of price.

7. Put into Latin: (1) It is not everyone who can face danger with calmness. (2) Brutus denied that he was ashamed of having killed Caesar. (3) Would that I had died before seeing the city burnt! (4) It is hard to understand how it happens that so few are content with their lot.

LIV.

1. Give the present and the perfect infinitive of *assentior*, *metior*, *paciscor*, *expergiscor*, *experior*; and the perfect indicative and supine of *ardeo*, *lavo*, *pasco*, *sero*, *vincio*.

2. What is the meaning in classical Latin of *aspiro*, *compello*, *mortalis*, *opprimo*, *persona*, *honos*, *succedo*, *sollennis*?

3. Quote or construct sentences to illustrate the difference between *amoenus* and *iucundus*, *nitidus* and *splendidus*, *careo* and *egео*, *simulo* and *dis-simulo*.

4. Translate: (a) He made a speech without persuading the jury. (b) Hardly a day passes without his visiting me. (c) He was condemned without being heard. (d) Condemned without cause. (e) He returned without effecting his purpose. (f) He stood without the walls.

5. Explain the construction of—(a) *Vade salutatum* Perillam. (b) *Is est qui reipublicae potius quam sibi consulat*. What would *consulit* mean? (c) *Vidi quantus erat fusum tellure cruenta*. What would *esset fusus* mean?

6. Put into Latin: (1) He returned to his camp at Gergovia on the 7th July. (2) He is too kind to vent his anger on the helpless. (3) The further you sail from England the nearer you get to France. (4) The more our pleasures cost us the more anxious we are to purchase them.

LV.

1. Write down the English, gender, and nominative plural of *acus*, *collis*, *calix*, *dens*, *mons*, *pelagus*, *pes*, *porticus*, *rudens*, *sidus*.

2. What is the meaning of the singular and the plural of *copia*, *sal*, *hortus*, *littera*, *opera*, *pars*?

3. What constructions are used with *emo*, *pendo*, *deceat*, *iuvat*, *libet*, *propter*, *sub*, and *super*?

4. Distinguish (giving examples) the uses of *utrum* and *sive*, *ne* and *ut non*, *utinam* with present and with past subjunctive.

5. Translate the following: (a) No day passed *without* his coming. (b) *Instead* of being true, it is not even possible. (c) *Instead* of listening, he was singing. (d) What is history *but* fable? (e) I cannot *but* weep. (f) He *all but* expired.

6. Write notes on the syntax of—(a) *Sunt qui non habeant, est qui non curat habere*. (b) *Urbem quam statuo vestra est*. (c) *Animos nil magnae laudis egentes*. (d) *Hoc mihi cordi est*.

7. Put into Latin: (1) I hope the news will prove true, but I rather think it is false. (2) "Who knows," he used to ask, "whether death is a sleep or the beginning of another life?" (3) I am tired of speaking so often on so trite a subject.

LVI.

1. Write down the dative plural of *dea*, *eques*, *seges*; the ablative singular of *turbo*, *felix*, *robur*; the gender of *acus*, *carcer*, *myrtus*, *pecten*.

2. Give the perfect indicative and the future participle of *retundo*, *sino*, *mulceo*, *concino*, *cogo*, *como*, *exquiro*, *redeo*, *tendo*, *pingo*.

3. State the distinction in use between the two supines.

4. What are the ordinary constructions of *gnarus*, *dignus*, *opus est*, *interest*, *posco*, *minari*, *abundo*?

5. Give the cardinal, ordinal, and distributive numerals from 1 to 10; and the same for 20, 30, 300, 600, 1000.

6. Correct the following if necessary: (*a*) *Ne me tua facinora ceta.* (*b*) *Novum carmen poscor.* (*c*) *Aedes struxit ad colendum deos.* (*d*) *Opus fuit Hirtio convento.* (*e*) *Cras ad rus proficiscor.*

7. Explain the case in: (1) *Sedet aeternumque sedebit.* (2) *Quid tibi hanc tactio est?* (3) *Sese Caesari ad pedes proiecerunt.* (4) *Me libente eripies mihi hunc errorem.*

8. Put into Latin: (1) Twice two are four. (2) Gaius expected to be heir to the whole property, but he was heir to three-fourths only. (3) The issue of the war was different from what had been expected. (4) The general was advised not to begin the engagement.

LVII.

1. Give the gender and genitive singular and plural of *obses*, *merces*, *abies*, *lis*, *semis*, *pulvis*, *anas*, *vas*.

2. Give the nominative plural and the meaning singular and plural of *opera*, *balneum*, *castrum*, *locus*, *carbasus*.

3. Compare *senex*, *nequam*, *frugi*, *malevolus*, *dives*, *nobilis*, *pigre*, *facile*.

4. Write down the third person plural of all tenses of *adeo*, *volo*, *fio*, *edo*, *aufero*.

5. Mark quantities of *libido*, *diffidens*, *consulo*, *coepere*, *fieri*, *incedet*, *arbores*, *auctore*, *abiuro*, *colloco*. Distinguish *pāret*, *pāret*; *līber*, *liber*; *plācet*, *plācet*; *sēdet*, *sēdet*; *cēdo*, *cēdo*.

6. Show by examples the use of *quominus*, *potissimum*, *seu*, *neu*, *ceu*, *utique*.

7. Explain the case in—(1) *Agebat consilio*; (2) *Mollitia animi officia deserunt*: the mood and case in—(3) *Me caecum qui haec ante non viderim*; (4) *Dum ne tibi molestus videar, non laboro*.

8. Put into Latin: (1) It was of great importance to Pompey that corn should be sold cheap. (2) It seems he was born at Tusculum and lived many years at Syracuse. (3) Whether he intended it or not he has harmed the Conservative party. (4) You may give the book to any one of the boys, only see that he takes it home at once.

LVIII.

1. Translate: *Res ei male cesserunt; familiariter uti aliquo; navem appellere; gratias agere, gratiam habere; ubi terrarum est? vir trium litterarum; res repetundae; aeger animi; in sententiam ire; consortis manibus; eo impudentiae venit; praesto esse.*

2. What is the Latin for—Lost to shame; to bring an action against a man; to repeal a law; how few there are who...; wholesale slaughter; many times bigger; so far from loving I hate him; gentlemen of the jury; to hire; to put to death without a trial; to borrow money; to go bankrupt; to take to politics; to go to the Bar; statesmen; a paragon of virtue; to achieve one's purpose; the tongue of envy?

3. Give the meaning of *sōli* (2), *sōli*; *lēges* (2), *lēges*; *suīs*, *suīs*; *terētis*, *terētis*, *teritis*; *teritīs*, *terretis*; *mōle*, *mōle*; *mōra*, *mōra*, *mōre*; *bidens*, *tridens*; *vitā* (2), *vite*; *florē*, *florē*; *mānes* (2), *mānes*; *salīs*, *sālis*; *mentīs*, *mentīs*; *iacet*, *iaciet*; *tegēs*, *tegēs*.

4. 'Aio te, Aeacida, Romanos vincere posse'; 'nobis parentibus est parendum'. Write again so as to remove the ambiguity.

5. Put into Latin: (1) The murder of Caesar proved to be the destruction of freedom. (2) Would that he had proved a juster king! (3) What was I to do? I had nothing to give.

LIX.

1. Give rules for composite agreement (*i.e.* where a word agrees with more than one other word) as to number and gender.

2. What is the Latin for—(*a*) Both the man and the woman are good; (*b*) Gaius and Balbus were good men; (*c*) the oak and the elm are tall by nature; (*d*) honours and riches are to be sought for?

3. In what person is the verb when its subjects are of different persons? Translate: You and I were present. He and you were present. He and I were present.

4. Does the relative always agree with its antecedent in gender? What is the Latin for—Thebes, which was the capital of Boeotia?

5. Point out and explain peculiarities of agreement in: (*a*) *Magna pars vulnerati sunt.* (*b*) *Capita coniurationis caesi sunt.* (*c*) *Ipse dux cum aliquot principibus capiuntur.* (*d*) *Iudice, quo nosti, populo.*

6. Translate: *facere minimi, fac eum potuisse, facere ludos, dictum ac factum; si quid eo factum sit, quam spem habeas?*

7. Put into Latin: (1) My sheep are bigger than those of the farmers. (2) Those wishing to be present give in their names. (3) I have acted thus for your sake alone. (4) I am giving you the only thing I have.

LX.

1. Define a complex sentence. Name the three kinds of subordinate clauses with an example of each.

2. Classify the following clauses: (1) *Rogavit quis essem.* (2) *(Fieri potest) ut creetur consul.* (3) *(Timeo) ne moriar.* (4) *(Demens est) qui hoc facit.* (5) *(Demens est) qui hoc faciat.* (6) *Si potero (faciam).*

3. Give instances of seven different kinds of adverbial clause.

4. Explain the difference between *ne*, *nonne*, and *num* in questions.

5. What particles are used in alternative questions? What is the Latin for—(1) Do you know this? (2) You know this, don't you? (3) You don't know this, do you?

6. Show by examples that the relative pronoun often does the work of a conjunction.

7. Give the gender, meaning, and genitive singular of *satelles*, *praeses*, *pollex*, *stercus*, and *pagus*; and the meaning and principal parts of *velo*, *urgeo*, *algeo*, *molior*, *delitescere* and *struo*.

8. Put into Latin: (1) Come here and see how many have been destroyed. (2) They all lay with their faces to the foe and with a fierce expression. (3) Whether he is a Roman or a foreigner he shall not command us.

LXI.

1. Define 'case'. Explain and give instances of the accusative of extent, and the cognate accusative.

2. What is the origin of the future infinitive passive, as in 'audio multos interfectum iri'? How else might the same meaning be expressed?

3. What verbs govern a double accusative, and what is their construction in the passive?

4. Explain the use of the accusative in the following: (a) O impudentiam hominis! (b) Nec vox hominem sonat. (c) Maximam partem lacte vivunt. (d) Unum exuta pedem vinclis. (e) Fossa tres pedes lata. (f) Si quid offenderit, sibi totum, tibi nihil offendit. (g) Naucratem, quem convenire volui, in navi non erat. (h) Tuam vicem doleo.

5. Give a list of the impersonal verbs which govern the accusative, and give instances of intransitive verbs which take a complementary accusative.

6. What is the meaning of dare operam, verba, fabulam; habere orationem, delectum, in animo, pro certo; ita res se habet; bene habet?

7. Put into Latin: (1) I look upon that friend of yours as a traitor to his country. (2) In spite of his youth, he showed himself a man of prudence. (3) He feels neither shame nor sorrow for his crime.

LXII.

1. What is the general meaning of the dative? Mention the chief verbs which are followed by a dative. What classes of adjectives and adverbs require the dative?

2. Classify the uses of the dative in the following examples: (a) *Frontem puero floribus ornavit.* (b) *Odio erat Romanis.* (c) *Ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates.* (d) *Nomen puero Egerio fuit.* (e) *Turres procul intuentibus pares.* (f) *Cui non sunt auditae Demosthenis vigiliae?* (g) *It clamor caelo.*

3. What limitations are there to the use of the predicative dative?

4. Distinguish between the meaning of *metuo*, *consulo*, *tempero*, *moderor*, *caveo*, with the dative and the accusative. What is the construction of *circumdo*, *dono*? Illustrate.

5. Give the English of *pileo*, *pila*, *pilo*, *mando*, *tandem*, *piri*, *parci*, *porci*, *quare*, *domo*, *senti*, *mentum*, *scalae*, *vallum*, *portus*, *heri*.

6. Put into Latin: (1) The general sounded the signal for retreat. (2) An assembly was held for the election of consuls. (3) You were not solvent. (4) The Gauls threw themselves at Caesar's feet. (5) The law is a terror to evil-doers. (6) You ought to have done this before.

LXIII.

1. Translate the following and classify the uses of the genitive case: (a) *Senatus Hannibalis erat, plebs Romanorum.* (b) *Alcibiades capitis se damnatum audivit.* (c) *Magni iudicii debet esse orator.* (d) *Quanti quisque amicos facit, tanti fit ab amicis.* (e) *Ultimus fuit regum Romanorum.* (f) *Aevi maturus.*

2. In such a phrase as 'maior pars populi', do you consider 'populi' can rightly be called a partitive genitive? Give your reason, and suggest another name for the case.

3. What difference of usage is there between the ablative and the genitive of description?

4. How do you explain the case of *meâ* in '*meâ refert*'?

5. Change into oratio obliqua: (a) *Obsides remitte: id et privatim parentibus et publice populis gratum erit.* (b) *Si tantum postulassent legati pro his, qui in hostium potestate sunt, sententiam peregissem.* (c) *Citari singulos senatores iubebo, de quorum capite vos consulam: quod de quoque censueritis, fiet.*

6. What cases follow *arguo*, *ignosco*, *persuadeo*, *recordor*, *attinet*, *impotens*, *compos*, *antepono*?

7. Put into Latin: (1) They do not desire you to leave the city. (2) I cannot help thinking the state will suffer by your rashness. (3) The apple I am about to eat cost three sesterces.

LXIV.

1. What are the main uses of the ablative case?

2. Classify the ablative cases in the following:

- (a) Quid magis est saxo durum, quid mollius unda?
(b) Cornibus tauri se tutantur. (c) Quod non opus est, asse carum est. (d) Murus nudatus est defensoribus. (e) Nomine non potestate fuit rex. (f) Iniuria fit duobus modis. (g) Vir fuit animo magno et corpore. (h) Nemo omnibus horis sapit. (i) Aurelia via profectus est. (j) Parentibus nati sunt humilibus.

3. Translate in as many ways as you can—‘Te invito haec non faciam’.

4. Give a list of the deponent verbs which govern an ablative. Why are they used with an ablative?

5. What classes of adjective are followed by an ablative? What by a genitive? Give examples.

6. ‘Mortuos sepeliebant—*triste ministerium*.’ In what case are the words in italics, and why? Give rules for the case of a noun used in apposition to a sentence.

7. Put into Latin: (1) I am surprised that so shrewd a man as your brother is so often deceived. (2) What was I to do? I had no one to advise me. (3) When I asked at (*ab*) the door, I was told my friend was not at home.

LXV.

1. Give the Latin for: To make war, peace; twice two make four; to take one's ease; to get old; get to sleep; get back the standards; get back home; get a house built; get a thing finished; get quit of; get a fever.

2. Translate and explain cases or moods: Bonâ tuâ veniâ; ubi terrarum es? prudentius quam audacius; ecce tibi, litteras accepi; nostra refert; per me stetit quominus ires; multo sanguine stetit victoria; flocci facere; apud Livium scriptum est; torva non tuens; a tergo adoriri; ex pedibus laboro; ex sententia navigavi; annus bissextus; a.d. XIV Kal. Oct.; Idibus Octobribus; nomen Iulo puero additur; amissi filii dolor.

3. Distinguish between mōra and mōra; foras, forum, fores, foros; pīla and pīla; pilum and pilus; cōlo and cōlo (2); lēgo and lēgo; vēnis and vēnis; vēnus and vēnum; questus, quaestus; anceps and auceps; vēlis and vēlis; mētas and mētas; pātēre and patēre; auri, auris, aura, oră (2), oră; āvia and āvia; veri (2), vire.

4. Correct or justify: 'Aspice ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis *ingreditur*'.

5. Put into Latin: (1) Hardly anyone doubted he would obey that order. (2) Unaccustomed though I am to public speaking, I will say a few words. (3) The thieves, all of whom were Germans, were sent to prison.

LXVI.

1. Enumerate the different kinds of adverbial clause, with an example of each.

2. When is the perfect subjunctive used in a consecutive clause instead of the imperfect?

3. Translate the following sentences and account for the use of the subjunctive in each case:—

(a) Multaque se incusat qui non acceperit Aenean.

(b) Nihil est quod tam miseros faciat quam scelus.

(c) Medico puto aliquid dandum quo sit studiosior.

(d) Multa quoque et bello passus dum conderet urbem.

(e) Dum ne tibi segnior esse videar non laboro.

(f) Nuntia patribus urbem muniant.

(g) Aves pascantur necne quid refert?

(h) Oderint dum metuant.

4. Show by example the various ways of expressing purpose in Latin.

5. Explain the terms 'protasis' and 'apodosis', and write short sentences to illustrate the normal forms of conditional clauses.

6. Put into Latin: (1) You will be trusted when you have shown yourself worthy of trust. (2) Xerxes offered a prize to the first man who invented a new pleasure. (3) If I had attacked him as he travelled, he would not now be here.

LXVII.

1. Distinguish between a consecutive and a concessive clause. What is the name of a clause that expresses a purpose? a wish? a reason? Give instances of each of these, and also of a comparative clause.

2. Give examples of *ut* and *cum* used concessively.

3. Translate: *Tam celeriter cucurrit ut anhelet; tam celeriter cucurrit ut anhelaret*; and account for the difference in tense.

4. Translate: *Tantum afuit ut eum laudarem ut culparem; in eo erat ut interficeretur; non is erat quem talia delectarent; nihil est quod sensum habeat quin pereat*. Explain the subjunctive in each case.

5. Explain with examples the construction of verbs of preventing.

6. Account for the change of mood in—*Sunt qui non habeant, est qui non curat habere argentum*.

7. Put into Latin: (1) He had no place to turn to. (2) I let no day pass without writing. (3) There is reason enough for us to be afraid. (4) There is no one but sometimes errs. (5) I cannot but admit the truth of your observations.

LXVIII.

1. Explain what is meant by the term 'comparative clause', and state the rule for the use of the indicative or the subjunctive in such clauses.

2. Mention some of the commonest conjunctions used in introducing comparative clauses.

3. Translate into idiomatic English: (*a*) *Ut sunt ita nominantur senes.* (*b*) *Magnus pavor, ut in re improvisa, fuit.* (*c*) *Quo quisque vir est honestior, eo minus alios pravis esse moribus suspicatur.* (*d*) *Tanta est tempestas quantam numquam antea vidi.*

4. Translate in as many ways as you can—'With your usual kindness'.

5. What is the force of *ut* in the following? (*a*) *Insignis, ut illorum temporum habitus erat, triumphus.* (*b*) *Inermes ruebant, ut quibus nihil hostile suspectum esset.* (*c*) *Egone ut prolis meae fundam cruorem?* (*d*) *Clarior res erat quam ut tegi posset.* (*e*) *Ut vidi, ut perii; ut me malus abstulit error.*

6. Put into Latin: (1) May each of you fare in accordance with his deserts. (2) Your behaviour is not consistent with your promises. (3) You have acted with more boldness than prudence.

LXIX.

1. What is meant by a 'final clause'? What are the final conjunctions? Are the perfect and pluperfect subjunctive ever used in a final clause? If so, how?

2. Translate: *Arcessivi copias quae impetum sustinerent; arcessivi copias quae impetum sustineant*; and account for the difference of tense.

3. What is the Latin for 'in short', 'to be brief', 'with the intention of doing', 'to tell the truth', 'trivial, not to say silly talk'?

4. Translate: '*Hoc ei nuntiate quo celerius manus det*', and explain the construction of *quo*.

5. Translate: '*Ei persuasum est ne illud faceret*'; '*omnibus persuasum est hostes mox adventuros*'. When is *persuadeo* followed by *ut* or *ne*, when by an infinitive?

6. '*Servis suis Rubrius ut ianuam clauderent imperat*'; '*Siciliam ita vexavit (aorist) Verres ut in antiquum statum restitui non possit*'. Comment on the sequence of tenses, and explain.

7. Put into Latin: (1) I have given you this that you may live longer. (2) I have nothing to say about this matter, much less to write. (3) We must wait till the clouds roll away.

LXX.

1. Explain the terms 'protasis' and 'apodosis'. By what words is the protasis usually introduced?

2. Point out the condition contained in: (a) Qui videret equum Troianum introductum, urbem captam diceret. (b) Roges me, nihil respondeam. (c) Si latet ars, prodest; affert deprensa pudorem. (d) Graeculus esuriens in caelum iusseris, ibit.

3. Mention some exceptions to the rule that the moods of protasis and apodosis correspond.

4. State clearly what is the statement implied in these conditional sentences: (1) Si quid haberet, daret. (2) Si quid habuisset, dedisset. (3) Si quid habeat, det. (4) Si quid habuit, dedit.

5. Explain apparent irregularities of mood or tense in: (a) Memini numeros si verba tenerem. (b) Bonus vates poteras esse si voluisses. (c) Hunc, si ulla in te esset pietas, colere debebas. (d) Peream, nisi hoc verum est. (e) Perieram nisi tu accurrisses.

6. What is the difference in use between *nisi* and *si non*? Illustrate.

7. Put into Latin: (1) If I gain my request I shall be glad; if not, I shall be vexed. (2) Had you arrived sooner you might have seen the procession. (3) Whether he reads or writes, he wastes no time.

LXXI.

1. What is meant by a 'suppressed protasis'? Give an example.

2. How comes it that 'O si' with a subjunctive is used to express a wish? Distinguish between: O si hoc accidat,—accideret,—accidisset.

3. Supply the apodosis (using *do*, I give) to (a) Si quid habebam... (b) Si quid haberem... (c) Si quid habeam... (d) Si quid habuissem... Translate each sentence.

4. What is the Latin for: 'You ought to have done this had you been allowed'; 'the army might have been destroyed'; 'he may have said this'; 'it would be tedious if I told all'; 'it would have been better if he had gone away'?

5. What is the protasis in—(a) Urbe capta nemo effugiat. (b) Signo dato, in pugnam erumperent. (c) Da pauca: plura concupiscet?

6. Put into oratio obliqua, after *dicit* and *dixit*: (a) Si quid habebo, dabo. (b) Si hoc feceris, poenam dabis.

7. Put into Latin: (1) Would that I had died for thee, my son! (2) When he was quite old he would often climb mountains. (3) He was so foolish that he would have jumped into the river had I not held him back. (4) I asked him what he would have done if I had not helped him. (5) If ever he saw anyone going too fast, he would stop him.

LXXII.

1. Give general rules for the 'sequence of tenses'. Translate: (a) Ask them what they have done. (b) They want to know what you had done. (c) I asked what they would have done.

2. Explain how 'vereor ut faciat' comes to mean 'I fear he will not do'.

3. How are questions in the 1st and 3rd persons treated in oratio obliqua? Express in orat. obl.: 'Quid ego, pro inimico habitus, pro vobis et patria ausus sum? Quis nescit hoc omnibus esse dedecori?'

4. When does the relative in orat. obl. take the infinitive? Put into orat. obl.: 'Errare malo cum Platone, quem quanti facias scio'.

5. Give examples of four different uses of *qui* with the subjunctive.

6. Translate the words in *-ing* in the following: (a) Seeing is believing. (b) A fine painting. (c) Fond of fighting. (d) Your coming pleases me. (e) Saying this he went away. (f) Don't read while eating. (g) Coming along the road we found a coin.

7. In how many ways is it possible to translate 'that' into Latin?

8. Put into Latin: (1) Their entreaties proved unavailing and they returned unsuccessful. (2) There are some to whom spiders are an object of hatred. (3) Seven times seven makes forty-nine.

LXXIII.

1. Translate and explain the use of the participle in each case: (a) Sensit medios delapsus in hostes. (b) Voluptate dominante, iacent virtutes. (c) Laeti pergunt Galli ut explorata victoria. (d) Maelium regnum appetentem interemit. (e) Mendaci homini ne verum quidem dicenti credimus.

2. Comment on the use of the infinitive in—(a) Liber dignus legi. (b) Pecus egit visere montes. (c) Mago id nescire dixit. (d) Sperat se posse venire. (e) Vincere scis, victoria uti nescis. (f) Hominem Romanum tam Graece loqui! Translate.

3. When is *quo* used for *ut* in a final clause? Give an example.

4. What is the usual construction of verbs of fearing? Give all meanings of 'vereor ne veniat'. Distinguish the meanings of *vereor* and *timeo*. What other constructions may they have?

5. How many ways are there of expressing 'although' in Latin? Give an instance of each.

6. Give with examples the main usages of the infinitive mood.

7. Put into Latin: (1) The burning of my home was a great grief to me. (2) They were afraid to return, thinking they were liable to punishment. (3) So far from blaming you, I greatly praise you.

LXXIV.

1. To what part of speech do the supines properly belong? Explain with examples how they are used. How far do they retain a verbal force?

2. How is the future infinitive passive expressed? Give the Latin for 'I perceive she will be praised'.

3. Distinguish between a gerund and a gerundive. What is the meaning of the gerund when used in the nominative? Give the Latin for 'running', 'of running', 'by running'.

4. What limitation is there to the use of the gerundive? Give the Latin for 'by writing a letter', 'by sparing the vanquished', 'by doing something', 'for the sake of ravaging the fields'.

5. Translate and explain the construction of: (a) *Poenas in morte timendum est.* (b) *Hoc libertatis conservandae est.* (c) *Ille non solvendo est.* (d) *Moriendum est aut vincendum.* (e) *Audendo res Romana crevit.*

6. Point out the ambiguity in 'victoribus victis parcendum est'. How can it be avoided?

7. Put into Latin: (1) It is easy to understand in what danger we are. (2) You must consult the interests of the citizens. (3) Caesar had a bridge made over the Rhine.

LXXV.

1. Translate and explain the use of the participles: (a) *Capitis absolutus, pecunia multatus est.* (b) *Urbs incensa dolori fuit victis.* (c) *Sole orto e castris progressi sunt.* (d) *Epistolae offendunt non loco redditae.* (e) *Libros antea confusos disposuisse dicitur.* (f) *Librum misi exigenti tibi, missurus etsi non exegisses.*

2. Translate and account for the subjunctives in: (a) *Rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis.* (b) *Bonus segnior fit ubi negligas.* (c) *Impetrare non potui, quod religione se impediri dicerent.* (d) *Agunt gratias quod sibi pepercissent.* (e) *Oderint dum metuant.* (f) *Utrum nos defendamus an obviam eamus?* (g) *Cernis ut insultent Rutuli?*

3. Translate and comment on the grammar of: (a) *Varium et mutabile semper femina.* (b) *Naturam expellas furca tamen usque recurret.* (c) *Nec veterum memini laetorve malorum.* (d) *Assiduo ruptae lectore columnae.*

4. What is the meaning of *ora* in—*Luminis orae, orae clipei, ultima ora terrarum, ora navis?* What meanings has *marmor*? Give all the Latin words you know for *sea*.

5. Put into Latin: (1) I should like to escape from the burden of office. (2) Great as are his exploits, he deserves to be punished. (3) Cassius sent for the conspirators. (4) The loss of that battle was fatal to Pompey's cause.

LXXVI.

1. What cases follow *aptus, dignus, gratus, laetus, similis*; *gratulor, interest, invideo, parco, recordor, rogo, taedet*?

2. Put into *oratio obliqua*: (*Ariovistus* replied), "I am not in the habit of obeying orders: if he (*Caesar*) is willing to discuss the question (*agere*) of peace on fair terms, he must come to me, not I to him".

3. Distinguish the meaning of the present, the imperfect, the pluperfect subjunctive in wishes.

4. In how many ways can Latin express the indefinite subject 'one'? Translate: One readily does what one likes; people say he is mad; one would think he was mad; it is not wise to trust one's foes; if one had anything, one would send it.

5. Translate: *Quod sciam; magnis itineribus contendit; secundum flumen; maior quam pro viribus; hoc mihi cordi est; agere et ferre; actum est de me; e pedibus laboro; temporibus errat; factus ad unguem; bonus audit; novae tabulae; novae res.*

6. What is the Latin for—Provoke, oppress, vast, crime, honour, the state, office, patriotism?

7. Put into Latin: (1) He gave you more money than I. (2) He gave you more money than me. (3) The sooner it's over, the sooner to sleep. (4) This is the third day I have been waiting for him.

LXXVII.

1. Translate: Heres ex asse; qua es benevolentia omnes te amant; non potui non lacrimare; eo insolentiae pervenit; a dextra stare; annus bissextus; cui bono fuit? capitis damnatus; verba dare, dicta dare; tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum; actum est de republica; sagax audit; canere receptui; flocci non facio.

2. What cases follow *plenus*, *expers*, *similis*, *gratulus*, *suadeo*?

3. Correct or justify: (a) Scire velim quare domos reliquissent. (b) Spero eum probum esse. (c) Cum domum redieram, calceos exuebam. (d) Memini ut illam aestatem egerimus. (e) Utenda est occasio. (f) Non tam tuâ quam reipublicae interest ut salvus sis.

4. Give the English of—Si res postulabit, moriamur; rebus prosperis uti; res frumentaria deest; maxima rerum Roma; verbis quam re probabilius; ea quae in rem sunt imperat; res gestae; non e re publica est illud; unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem.

5. Show the difference in meaning between *expose*, *vile*, *office*, *secure*, *honour*, *study*, *class*, *famous*, *crown*, and the Latin words from which they are derived.

6. Put into Latin: (1) He is about to be given a book. (2) I am sending you the only book I have. (3) Give me what you have, and let me know what you intend to do.

LXXVIII.

1. Explain and illustrate the use of the prepositions in: (a) Cohortes ab labore intritae. (b) Vinci se per suum dedecus patiebantur. (c) Aries in cornua tortus. (d) Ad clipeum assurgit. (e) Oculosque sub astra tenebat. (f) Decemviri ex parte de plebe creantur. (g) De nobis facile est.

2. Make and translate short sentences to illustrate the meaning and use of *erga*, *versus*, *prae*, *coram*, *tenus*, *super*.

3. Classify the following uses of the genitive: (a) Spes salutis. (b) Moris est Graecorum. (c) Notus in fratres animi paterni. (d) Serum erat diei. (e) Capitis damnatur. (f) Trepidum rerum.

4. Translate and explain the use of the passive: (a) Tertia vivitur aetas. (b) Inutile ferrum cingitur. (c) Pascuntur silvas. (d) Rura regnata Phalantho. (e) Haec ego procurare idoneus imperor. (f) Nuda genu, nudoque sinus collecta fluentes. (g) Curatus inaequali tonsore capillos.

5. What was the value in English money of a sesterce? Explain the method of calculating by sestertii.

6. Put into Latin: "Rome, Jan. 18th,—Dear Marcus, Many thanks for your letter. I am writing to let you know I shall go to Capua on the 1st of February. Yours sincerely, Tullius."

LXXIX.

1. Construct short sentences to illustrate the use of *qui* in final, consecutive, causal, and concessive clauses.

2. When may *qui* be used instead of *ut* in consecutive clauses after *tam*, *adeo*, *tantus*? What is the Latin for—(a) He is so foolish as not to know anything? (b) Who is so cruel as not to pity the wretched?

3. Translate: (a) *Ea est Romana gens quae victa quiescere nesciat.* (b) *Ita vera dicit ut nemo ei ne iurato quidem credat.* (c) *Lucullus non potest ita decoquere ut non multos secum perdat.* (d) *Ut fortes sunt, ita sunt fideles.*

4. Explain what is meant by the 'subjunctive of alleged reason'. Translate: 'He was hated by all for having betrayed his country'. After what sort of verbs is this *quod*-clause used with the subjunctive?

5. What is the difference in meaning between 'mihi irascitur quod occasionem *omisi*' and 'quod occasionem *omiserim*'?

6. Put into Latin: (1) He was unworthy of having such distinctions given him. (2) You have no reason to be angry. (3) So far as I know, he is not the sort of man to forgive an insult. (4) I cannot help laughing.

LXXX.

1. Explain what is meant by the term 'oratio obliqua'. Is it true to say that the 1st and 2nd persons disappear from oratio obliqua? Give the Latin for: 'You remember how I told you yesterday I was suffering from headache'.

2. State clearly the rule for mood in oratio obliqua. How do you account for the use of the indicative in: 'Themistocles eum certioorem fecit id agi ut pons, quem ille *fecerat*, dissolveretur'?

3. How are commands and prohibitions expressed in oratio obliqua?

4. Show how the different pronouns change in reported speech. Put into oratio obliqua, (1) after *dicit*; (2) after *dixit*: 'I will follow him when you bid me; let them guard the city'.

5. What is meant by 'virtual oratio obliqua'? Translate: 'They complained of Verres because he treated them unjustly'.

6. Give rules for the mood and tense and person of questions in reported speech.

7. Put into oratio obliqua, after a present and a past tense: (a) Nos a patribus nostris ita didicimus ut virtute contendamus. (b) Quid tibi vis? (c) Quid levius est quam ab incepto desistere? (d) Nolite patriam prodere: in hostes progrediamur.

8. Put into Latin: (1) He warned the lieutenant not to advance before he himself had returned. (2) They admitted it served them right for having acted so foolishly. (3) He refused to be the first to enter the city.

LXXXI.

1. In oratio obliqua what changes from direct speech take place in regard to statements, questions, commands, and wishes, and dependent clauses?

2. What is meant by a rhetorical question? How are such questions expressed in oratio obliqua?

3. How is the future perfect indicative expressed in oratio obliqua?

4. Put into oratio obliqua, (1) after a present; (2) after a past tense: (a) Servos mittam qui dona ferant. (b) Ibo quo iubes. (c) Cur facitis quod non licet? (d) Ad urbem hodie eamus. (e) Cum aliquid novi audiero, tibi dicam.

5. Put into oratio obliqua: (a) Qui hoc faciunt, poenas dent. (b) Fugi quod timebam. (c) Si quid habebit dabit. (d) Hic est murus quem aedificavi. (e) Si hoc dicas erres. (f) Si hoc diceres, errares. (g) Si hoc dixisses erravisses. (h) Urbs capta esset nisi subvenisset.

6. Put into direct speech: 'Aut cederent virtute genti per eos dies totiens ab se victae, aut itineris finem sperarent campum Tiberi ac Romae interiorcentem'.

7. Put into Latin (in oratio recta and oratio obliqua): "Can anyone doubt that our allies are faithful? If they had intended to desert us, would they thus to-day have come to our help? If it can be done without harm to the state, let us grant them the freedom they desire."

LXXXII.

1. What difference of meaning is there between 'turbae me eripuit' and 'ex turba me eripuit'? Give a rule for when to use the preposition in such cases.

2. Give the Latin for: From Aulis, a town of Boeotia; from the town of Gergovia; he fled to his father at Corinth; the place is distant two miles from the city of Athens.

3. When is 'with' expressed by the simple ablative, when by *cum* and the ablative? Translate, using nouns: 'To write with care', 'to act wrongfully', 'to fight resolutely'.

4. Explain the construction of *opus est* (*a*) with nouns; (*b*) with actions. What is the Latin for—We need a leader (2); there is no need to boast; there is need of haste; what need is there of pretence?

5. Translate: 'Quid digitos opus est graphio lassare tenendo?' and explain the case of *quid*.

6. Put into Latin: (1) It so happened that they had left a few days before. (2) On being informed of our purpose in coming, he inquired into the character of our climate. (3) He waited till the House rose, and then went home.

LXXXIII.

1. Translate and remark on the use of the pronoun: (a) *Illud* Cassianum, *cui* bono fuit? (b) *His* duobus mensibus. (c) *Ex illo* Junonia permanet ira. (d) *Illud* quaerendum est num honesto ita agere liceat. (e) *Quae* tua est *ista* vita? (f) *Non* is sum *qui* hoc faciam. (g) *Quid* agas cum te furiosus cogit et *idem* fortior?

2. What is the Latin for—He asked those near him; those living at Corinth; my friends and those of my brother; I will give you all the money I have; it happened through your fault?

3. Write sentences and translate them, to illustrate the use and meaning of *quispiam*, *quisquam*, *nonnullus*, *ullus*.

4. After what words, and in what sort of sentences, is *quis* (indefinite) used? What difference is there between *quicumque* and *quisquis*?

5. Distinguish between *alter alterum* laudant, *alius alium* laudant, and *alteri alteros* laudant; *uterque*, *utrique*, and *uter*.

6. Translate: *Alternis diebus*; *sexto quoque die*; *quotus es*? *quanto plures*, *tanto hilariores*; *quotus-quisque omnino sapit*.

7. Put into Latin: (1) I feel a sort of pleasure in doing hard duties. (2) Somehow or other the old are rather talkative. (3) One of the two brothers is dead. (4) His actions do not harmonize with his teaching.

LXXXIV.

1. How does *haud* differ in use from *non*? When would you use *nec*, *neque*, and when *neu*, *neve*, for *nor*?

2. Explain the difference between, *nisi*, *si non*, and *sin*; *aut* and *vel*.

3. What are the usual ways of expressing a prohibition? In what cases would you use the imperative or the present subjunctive to express a prohibition?

4. How does *num* in a direct question differ in meaning from *num* in a dependent question?

5. How are English 'yes' and 'no' (in answer to a question) expressed in Latin? Translate: (a) "Will you do this?" "No, I won't." (b) "Is your father in?" "No." (c) "Do you deny it?" "Yes, certainly." (d) "Are you ready to do this?" They answer "No," "Yes."

6. How is 'or not' rendered in a direct and in an indirect question? Translate: "Are you the man I'm looking for or not? Tell me whether he remembers us or not."

7. Explain the use of *an* in disjunctive questions. Translate: *Res est temptata si primo impetu capi Ardea posset.*

8. Put into Latin: (1) If you gain your object, well and good; if not, we will trust to luck. (2) With this answer he dismissed the various envoys to their homes. (3) Some blame him for having done nothing, others for having done too much.

LXXXV.

1. Distinguish between *consulo alicui, aliquem, in aliquem*; *caveo alicui, aliquem, ab aliquo*; *animadverto aliquem, in aliquem*; *simulo, dissimulo*.

2. What is the difference in meaning between *mānes* and *mānes*; *oblītus* and *oblītus*; *redeam* and *reddam*; *para, parě, and parē*; *rěfert* and *rēfert*; *coepēre* and *cepēre*; *nōtus* and *nōtus*?

3. When would you translate 'that no one' by *ne quis*, when by *ut nemo*? Distinguish between *nisi* and *si non*; *neque* and *neve*; *non modo* and *modo non*; *vereor ut* and *vereor ne*.

4. Illustrate by means of short sentences (translated) the different ways of rendering into Latin the English 'move', 'change', 'collect', 'increase', 'remove', 'disperse', when used transitively and when intransitively.

5. Translate: (a) *Canis non est canem*; (b) *ne hodie si vis esse cras*; (c) *matutine pater, seu Iane libentius audis*.

6. Distinguish between *ars scribentis* and *ars scribendi*; *sole fulgente* and *sole fulgenti*.

7. Put into Latin: (1) I could hardly convince him that danger was at hand. (2) They said that Cato was not a man to be trusted. (3) The wiser a man is, the less patient he is of folly.

LXXXVI.

1. Translate carefully: (Ariovistus respondit) 'Si ipse populo Romano non praescriberet quemadmodum suo iure uteretur, non oportere sese a populo Romano in suo iure impediri. Caesarem iniuriam facere qui suo adventu vectigalia sibi deteriora faceret. Quod sibi Caesar denuntiaret se Aeduorum iniurias non neglecturum, neminem secum sine sua pernicie contendisse.'

2. What is the difference in meaning between *se ipsum* vulneravit and *se ipse* vulneravit?

3. Change into oratio obliqua: 'Militi armato nihil secum portanti quid inexsuperabile est? Saguntum ut caperetur quid laboris a vobis exhaustum est? Ceperunt quondam Galli ea quae adiri posse Poenus desperat'.

4. State and illustrate the rules for the use of *se* and *suus* in a dependent clause.

5. (a) Balbus rediit quod ei imperaveram. (b) Balbus gratias mihi egit quod sibi subvenissem. Explain why *ei* is used in one case, *sibi* in the other.

6. Put into Latin: (1) The general advises the soldiers to rely on their own valour. (2) The Gauls begged him not to burn their homes. (3) They begged so earnestly that he could not refuse their request.

LXXXVII.

1. Translate: (1) Utor aliquo amico. (2) Utor consilio. (3) Utor legibus. (4) Utor bono patre. (5) Condicione utor. (6) Foro uti.

2. Express in as many ways as possible, 'more than twelve years old'.

3. Is the preposition always omitted with domum? If not, when? Put into Latin: We came to Pompey's house; to come to a grand house.

4. When would 'the future' be translated by 'futura', when by 'res futurae'? Give instances.

5. Express in two ways: 'Words more pleasant than true', 'a marsh not wider than fifty feet', 'illustrious for wealth, fortune, and honour'.

6. Distinguish carefully between ne audi, ne audito, non audies, ne audias, noli audire, ne audiveris in rendering 'do not hear'.

7. How is *quin* used in principal clauses? Give examples.

8. Give the English of: Pecuniae rationem habere; rationes domesticae et bellicae; meas rationes vestrae saluti posthabeo; alicuius salutis rationem habere; ratio atque usus belli; ratione fecit quod discessit; Epicuri ratio notissima.

9. Put into Latin: (1) Look back, in case we are being followed. (2) The prisoners, of whom there were three, were put in chains. (3) For all your pride you are contemptible to all.

LXXXVIII.

1. Explain and illustrate the construction of *interest*, *misereor*, *tempero*, *pertinet*, *tenus*, *condemno*, *coram*.

2. Show the usage of *nedum*, *dumtaxat*, *penes*, *tenus*, *instar*, *equidem*, *prae*, *nimirum*, *num*, *quoad*.

3. Translate and comment on: (*a*) *Celerem pronos volvere menses*. (*b*) *Infelix qui nihil profecerit*. (*c*) *Peto pacem, qui non peterem nisi utilem crederem*. (*d*) *Neque audebis neque si cupias licebit*. (*e*) *Dic ubi ea nunc est, obsecro*. (*f*) *Desine querellarum*. (*g*) *Per pedes traiectus lora tumentes*.

4. Give the ablative singular of *anceps*, *auceps*, *incus*, *fornix*; the perfect indicative of *concino*, *pecto*, *reperio*, *lēgo*; the supine of *vivo*, *colo*, *desilio*, *consulo*, and *incesso*.

5. Mention with examples the chief uses of the genitive case.

6. Put into *oratio obliqua*: “*Una turma*”, *ait*, “*Romani, cum Latinis sociisque bellum gesturi estis? quid consules, quid duo exercitus agent?*” “*Aderunt in tempore*”, *Manlius inquit*, “*et cum illis aderit Iuppiter ipse foederum a vobis violatorum testis.*”

7. Put into Latin: (1) Mind you tell no one why I am here. (2) It is a mean thing to barter honour for gain. (3) Happy man! to be able to take a holiday when he likes.

LXXXIX.

1. Give as many instances as you can of the subjunctive used in independent sentences. What other name has been given to this mood?

2. Classify the following uses of the subjunctive: (a) *Crederes victos.* (b) *Vellem adesse posset Panaetius.* (c) *Quid facerem? quo fugerem?* (d) *Ne sit summum malum dolor, malum certe est.* (e) *Utinam me obruerent Rutuli.* (f) *Dictis, Albane, maneres.*

3. Define the term 'consecutive clause'. How is English 'would have' translated in a consecutive clause? Put into Latin: 'Such was the panic that all would have run away had not help arrived'.

4. What meanings may *qui* have with the subjunctive? Translate: (a) *Epistolam misi qua tibi hoc nuntiarem.* (b) *Non is erat qui iniuste ageret.* (c) *Demens qui fulmen Iovis simularet.* (d) *Consul qui bis victus esset non desperabat.*

5. Translate: (a) *Augusto prompta, quae deceret principem, eloquentia fuit.* (b) *Nemo tam ferus fuit quin lacrimarit.* (c) *Fuere qui hoc verum crederent.* Explain the subjunctives.

6. Put into Latin: (1) He was too great to be resisted. (2) She never saw him without reproaching him. (3) He cannot be discharged from jail without paying the fine.

XC.

1. What meanings has *cum* when used with the indicative and with the subjunctive? Give examples.

2. Translate the following, explaining the mood in each: (a) *Tibi gratulor cum tantum vales.* (b) *Cum ad villam veni, nihil agere me delectat.* (c) *Longum illud tempus cum non ero.* (d) *Multi anni sunt cum in aere meo est.* (e) *Nondum decem anni sunt cum lex est lata.* (f) *Nihil me adiuvit cum posset.* (g) *Consilia cum patriae tum sibi inimica capiebat.*

3. Classify the uses of *ut* with the indicative and the subjunctive.

4. Translate and explain the mood: (a) *Ut qui civem occidisset impunitatem acciperet!* (b) *Ut desint vires tamen est laudanda voluntas.* (c) *Vereor ut hoc accidat.* (d) *Inusitatae luxuriae fuit ut qui retibus aureis piscaretur.*

5. Change into *oratio obliqua*: “*Tacuissem hodie ne quid in omnium gaudio, minus laetum quod esset vobis, loquerer: nunc si reticeam aut superbus aut obnoxius videar*”.

6. Put into Latin: (1) When you were told to do this at once, what made you wait till the chance passed by? (2) So far was I from praising him that I thought he deserved a whipping. (3) Was it not absurd, he asked, to hope to defeat so formidable a foe with so meagre a force?

XCI.

1. Explain the following abbreviations: S.P.D., S.P.Q.R., S.C., N.L., V.R., D.D.D., Cn., O, Prid. Kal. Ian., IO, CIO, IOO, CCIOO, P.C., Coss., A., C., A.U.C.

2. Of what figures are these instances? (a) Submersas obrue naves. (b) Laxat claustra virosque. (c) Strenua inertia. (d) Vi et armis. (e) Infractos adverso Marte Latinos videt. (f) Portum tetigere carinae.

3. Express in as many ways as possible: (a) With your usual prudence you kept quiet. (b) He died six days after I saw him. (c) I saw him six days before he died.

4. What is the construction of miseror, recordor, impero, caveo, credo, consulo, plenus, taedet, laedo, eripio, irrideo, egeo?

5. Give the Latin for two million, 28455, 98, 10,000th, 21st, 16 apiece, 51 times, three times six is eighteen, one-half, three-quarters, half as many again, twice as many.

6. Translate: Rideat si adsit; rideret si adesset; si quid acceperit reddet; si quid accepisset reddidisset. Give in each case the implied statement. Also put into oratio obliqua after *dixit*.

7. Put into Latin: (1) The consul fixed the elections for the 3rd of September. (2) Under the circumstances, it would be most foolish to persevere in the attempt. (3) Who is there but pities the prisoners?

XCII.

1. Translate and explain the moods or tenses: (*a*) Dum illud tractabam dolores fovebam. (*b*) Multa quoque et bello passus dum conderet urbem. (*c*) Mihi hac nocte agitandum est vigiliis. (*d*) O mihi praeteritos referat si Iuppiter annos. (*e*) Solvendo non erat Magius. (*f*) Delitui dum vela darent, si forte dedissent.

2. Translate and explain the case-constructions: (*a*) Timor omnis abesto quod superest. (*b*) Vestes quas laeta laborum illi fecerat Dido. (*c*) Salve aeternum mihi aeternumque vale. (*d*) Iustitiaene prius mirer belline laborum? (*e*) Nulli exaudita deorum vota.

3. When are *postquam*, *antequam* followed by the pluperfect, when by the perfect indicative? Translate: (*a*) His father came two days after he left. (*b*) After reaching the city they announced their plans.

4. Give the English of dare poenas, iter, operam, litteras, vela, manus, nomina, terga, fabulam, verba, vitio; and of agere animam, quid agis? nihil agis, suum negotium agere; agere excubias, silentium, gratias, aestiva, conventus, cum populo, causam.

5. Put into Latin: (1) I have been waiting for you for three hours now. (2) Having at last got a favourable wind, he set sail. (3) The gale is daily getting more furious.

XCIII.

1. Translate and comment on the use of mood or tense: (a) *Nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati.* (b) *Me truncus illapsus sustulerat nisi Faunus ictum levasset.* (c) *Tristitiam et metus tradam protervis portare ventis.* (d) *Uxor invicti Iovis esse nescis.* (e) *Mene incepto desistere victam!*

2. Translate and explain case-constructions: (a) *Regina oculos deiecta decoros.* (b) *Tempora nudus fulgebat.* (c) *Si qua sui est forti fiducia, audeo.* (d) *Armato milite obsidam fauces.* (e) *Pulsus regno, Syracusas ad Dionysum sese contulit.*

3. Give some rules for the tenses to be used in writing a letter in Latin. Translate: 'Nihil habebam quod scriberem; neque enim novi quidquam audieram, et ad omnes tuas epistolas rescripseram pridie; erat tamen rumor comitia dilatum iri'.

4. What fault is there in 'Opinor eum sibi fortunatum visum iri'?

5. Derive *meridies*, *armentum*, *septentrio*, *contio*, *infans*; and give the etymological meaning of *tantalize*, *ovation*, *ponder*, *supercilious*, *ruminate*.

6. Put into Latin: (1) Seeing that he was himself to blame, he does not deserve to be pitied. (2) Instead of resisting bravely they took to flight. (3) He returned in order not to be accused in his absence nor condemned unheard.

XCIV.

1. Translate and explain the moods or tenses:
(a) Cum ver esse coeperat, Verres dabat se laboribus.
(b) Sol ubi montium mutaret umbras. (c) In-
gemiscunt non quod doleant sed quia omne corpus
intenditur. (d) Ut quaeras omnia quomodo Graeci
ineptum appellent, non reperies. (e) Sunt multi qui
eripiunt aliis quod aliis largiantur. (f) Vix reliquit
qui efferretur.

2. Translate and explain the case-constructions:
(a) Magna tropaea ferunt quos dat tua dextera leto.
(b) It caelo clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.
(c) In flammam iugulant pecudes. (d) In mediis sedet
Latinus maximus aevo et haud laeta fronte. (e)
Non veterum memini laetorve malorum.

3. What constructions follow dono, muto, cir-
cumdo, posthabeo, accuso, credo, potior?

4. By what cases does Latin express quality,
origin, material, time, manner, measure of difference?
Quote or make instances.

5. What sorts of verbs govern (a) two accusatives,
(b) the genitive, (c) the ablative case?

6. Put into Latin: (1) It takes a wise man to
know what ought to be done at all times. (2) It is
the height of folly to resist the laws: it is our duty
to obey them. (3) It was madness to expect to
conquer Britain with so scanty an army.

XCV.

1. Translate and comment on the use of the mood or tense: (a) Antoni gladios potuit contemnere si sic omnia dixisset. (b) Spatia et si plura supersint, transeat elapsus prior. (c) At non historia cesserim Graecis. (d) Tityre, dum redeo, pasce capellas. (e) Tribuni nec auspicato nec litato instruunt aciem.

2. Translate and explain case-constructions: (a) Ambo animis insignes, hic pietate prior. (b) Pacem te poscimus omnes. (c) Distinet hostem agger murorum. (d) Ibo animis contra Troianos. (e) Fremit arma iuventus. (f) Vim viribus exit. (g) Macte virtute esto.

3. What general idea is expressed by the genitive case? What is the origin of the name?

4. Write short notes on the following: (1) Numeros memini si verba tenerem. (2) Lababar longius nisi me retinuissem. (3) Pons iter paene hostibus dedit ni unus vir fuisset. (4) Movet castra, si oppido potiri posset.

5. Put into Latin: (1) After much urging, at last I got him persuaded to stay at home. (2) I shall get a new bridge built over the river if I can. (3) Get ready to go with me to call on Lentulus. (4) I hate a man who is always getting into a rage.

XCVI.

1. Translate and explain the use of the infinitive: (a) Ego huc missa sum ludere. (b) Dederat comam diffundere ventis. (c) Spero nostram amicitiam non egere testibus. (d) Modo sum pollicitus ducere. (e) Bacchatur si pectore possit excussisse deum.

2. What classes of verbs are regularly constructed with an infinitive?

3. Translate and explain case-constructions: (a) Excussus curru volvitur humi. (b) Exsultat Amazon unum exserta latus pugnae. (c) Euneum Clytio patre fundit. (d) Praedae et spoliolum ardebat amore. (e) Non longis inter se passibus absunt.

4. Give the English of: Alicui in manu esse, in manu esse parentium, est in manibus laudatio, ad manum esse, res ad manus venit, servus a manu, per manus morem tradere, aequâ manu discedere, manus dare, virtutis causâ ne manum quidem vertit, manum de tabula, coniuratorum manus.

5. What is meant by attraction? Give instances of attraction of the relative to the predicate, and vice versa; of gender; of mood.

6. Translate: (1) In the present cold weather I never go out without shutting the door. (2) Troublesome as he is, one cannot help loving him. (3) Instead of working, you waste your time playing.

XCVII.

1. What are the Latin proverbs corresponding to: To carry coals to Newcastle; out of the frying-pan into the fire; the cobbler to his last; birds of a feather; to teach one's grandmother?

2. What is meant by euphemism? Give examples.

3. Translate and comment on: *Olympia* vincere; vox *hominem* sonat; *lugubre* rubens sidus; per *si quis Amatae* tangit honos animum iuro; figura consimilis est *capreis*; *respublica meā unius* operā salva erat; superiorum *dierum Sabini* cunctatio; venit in mentem *temporis* illius; *notumque* furens quid femina possit.

4. What figures of speech are exemplified by: (a) Inceptoque et sedibus haeret in isdem. (b) Splendide mendax. (c) Pars leves clipeos et spicula lucida tergunt. (d) Mammis et lacte ferino nutribat.

5. Explain all the names in Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus Augustus.

6. Put into Latin, in oratio obliqua: "Does anyone suppose that a man of this sort, who has committed crimes almost from boyhood, will suffer hardships in order to help his fellow-citizens? In my opinion you are acting foolishly in not banishing him. Do not forget my words; I have warned you to-day not to trust that fellow."

XCVIII.

1. Explain and illustrate the terms: hypallage, synzesis, metonymy, aposiopesis, oxymoron, zeugma, hendiadys, synecdoche, syncope, simile, metaphor, personification, brachylogy, prolepsis, tmesis, litotes, onomatopœia.

2. Of what grammatical figures are the following examples?—(a) *Ex spoliis et torquem et cognomen induit.* (b) *Et genus et virtus vilior alga est.* (c) *Spemque metumque inter dubii.* (d) *Qua te cunque vocat fortuna.* (e) *Abiit, evasit, excessit.*

3. Supply the ellipses in—*ad Vestae, Caecilia Metelli, ad quartum, hiberna, oneraria, decumae, repetundae.*

4. Translate: (a) *Extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes.* (b) *Cornua arieti similia.* (c) *Ira incensus.* (d) *Marte secundo omnia corripunt.* (e) *Manus ac voces ad Tiberium tendentes.* (f) *Vi et armis superabimus.* (g) *Moriamur et in arma ruamus.* Of what figures of speech are they instances?

5. '*Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.*' What is such an arrangement of words called? and why?

6. Put into Latin: (1) Get up; the sun is on the point of rising. (2) Get away, and see you don't come back. (3) After he had heard of his son's doings, he got angry. (4) Since you have got to go, better start at once.

XCIX.

1. Account for the change of mood in—*Coniuratos occidi non quod eos timerem, sed quod necessarium esse mihi videbatur.*

2. What constructions are required with *circumdo, posthabeo, obsto, sino, arguo, praesto, statuo*?

3. What is the epexegetic infinitive? Give examples.

4. Give instances of onomatopœic words. Explain the term.

5. Put into *oratio obliqua*: ‘*Spectatumne huc ad rem fruendam venimus? Ne civium quidem horum nos pudet quos patres nostri miserunt ut ab Samnite hoste tuta haec ora esset, quam nunc non vicinus urit sed Poenus advena.*’

6. Change into *oratio recta*: (*Dixit*) ‘*stultitiam esse sedendo hostes debellari credere posse: copias in aequum deducendas ut vir cum viro congregerentur: audendo rem Romanam crevisse, non eis segnibus consiliis quae timidi cauta vocarent.*’

7. Put into Latin: (1) It is impossible to do this without injuring many. (2) I wonder which of the two horses to choose. (3) They nearly all found fault with me for eating fish. (4) Wait a few days, in case anything happens.

C.

1. Translate and comment on: (1) Clodius non habet unde solvat. (2) Pauper erat cum divitissimus esse posset. (3) Tam sum fidus quam qui fidissimus. (4) Tresviri reipublicae constituendae.

2. What figures of speech are contained in—(a) Fulgor armorum fugaces terret equos; (b) Strenua inertia; (c) Sic ore locutus; (d) Iuvenem non virtutis egentem; (e) Argento post omnia ponas?

3. What is an archaism? a Graecism? a solecism? Give an example of each.

4. Translate: 'Cicero Attico S. P. D. Cum quod scriberem ad te nihil haberem, tamen, ne quem diem intermitterem, has dedi litteras. A. d. VI K. Caesarem Sinuessae mansurum nuntiabant.'

5. Translate: (1) M. Tullius M. F. Cicero S. D. Cn. Pompeio Cn. F.—S. T. E. Q. V. B. E. (2) 'Tullius Terentiae suae salutem dicit. Quod ad me scribis te vicum vendituram, quid, me miserum! quid futurum est? et quid puero misero fiet? Fac valeas et ad me tabellarios mittas, ut sciam quid agatis. Tulliolae salutem dic. Valete. D. a. d. VI Kal. Dec. Dyrrhachii.'

6. Put into Latin: 'Athens, April 5th. Dear Tullia, Many thanks for your letter. I have no news to give you, but be sure to write as often as you can. Love to Marcus. Yours affectionately, Cicero.'

VOCABULARY

This vocabulary is not a complete one; very common words are omitted, and synonyms like 'answer' and 'reply' appear under only one of the pair. In some cases the words given are hints, not literal renderings.

about (to be...to), in eo esse ut.
 absent, absens.
 absurd, absurdus.
 accomplish, perficere.
 according to, proinde ac.
 actually, etiam.
 add to this that, accedit ut.
 address, salutare.
 admit, fateri.
 admit of, quam ut.
 advance, progredi.
 affectionately yours, valē et
 salvē.
 alive, vivus.
 all but, minimum abesse quin.
 all up with, actum esse de.
 allowed (be), licere.
 angry, irasci, succensere.
 answer, respondere.
 anxious (be), cupere.
 anyone, quisquam, quivis.
 apple, mālum.
 arbitrarily, libidinose.
 ascertain, cognoscere.
 ask advice, consulere.
 assembly (hold), comitia facere.
 attack, impetum facere.
 attempt, inceptum.

B.C., anno urbis conditae (sub-
 tract from 754).
 banish, expellere.

barter, mercari.
 begin, inire.
 behave, se gerere.
 bill, rogatio.
 birth, nasci.
 blame, compellare.
 blind, caecus.
 boast, gloriari.
 boldly, audacter.
 borrow, mutuari.
 bread, panis.
 burden, onus.
 burn, incendere.
 but, quā; I cannot but, facere
 non possum quin.
 buy, emere.

call on, salūtatum ire.
 calmly, aequo animo.
 Cannae (of), Cannensis.
 case (in), si fortē.
 chain, vinculum.
 chance, occasio.
 character, mores, qualis (*adj.*).
 chariot, currus.
 cheap, vilis.
 choose, eligere.
 circumstances (under the), quae
 cum ita sint.
 climate, caelum.
 climb, ascendere.
 clock (what o'), quōta hōra?

cloud, nūbes.
 cold weather, frigōra.
 commit, admittēre.
 concerns, interest, refert.
 condemn, damnare.
 Conservatives, optimātes.
 consistent (not...with), ālīter
 atque.
 conspirators, coniūrati.
 consult interests of, consulēre
 (dat.).
 contemporary, aequālis.
 contemptible, contemptui esse.
 convince, persuādēre.
 corn, frūmentum.
 cost, constare, ēmi.
 cow, vacca.
 crafty, callīdus.
 crime, scēlus.
 cross, transire.

daily, cōtidie, in dies.
 day before, pridie.
 deceive, fallēre.
 deliberately, de industriā.
 depart, discēdere.
 deserts, mēritum.
 deserve, dignus esse.
 desire, cūpere.
 despise, contemnere.
 destroy, delēre; *pass.* pērire.
 destruction, exitium.
 determine, constituere.
 difference (makes a), interest.
 different from, ālīter atque.
 discharge, liberare.
 dishonour, ignōmīnia.
 dismiss, dīmīttēre.
 distinction, hōnor.
 ditch, fossa.
 do without, carere.
 doctor, mēdicus.
 doing (all one's), per aliquem
 stāre quōmīnus.
 door, iānuā.
 duty, mūnus, hōnestum.
 earnestly, vēhēmenter.
 elect, delīgere.

elections, comitia (*plu.*).
 enjoy, frui.
 enough...to, ita...ut.
 entreaty, obsecrare.
 envy, invidia.
 escape, effūgēre.
 ever (if), si quando.
 everyone, quivis.
 evil-doer, imprōbus.
 expectation, spes.
 expedient, ūtilis.
 exploit, res gesta.
 explore, explorare.
 expression, vultus.

face, (*v.*) obviam ire; facing
 (*adj.*) adversus.
 fail, rem malē gēre.
 faithful, fidēlis.
 famine, inōpia cībi.
 famous, praeclarus.
 far (so...from), tantum abesse.
 fare, ēvenire.
 farmer, agrīcola.
 fatal (be...to), perdere.
 fault (find), culpāre.
 favour, fāvere.
 favourable, sēcundus.
 feel, percipere.
 feel sure, pro certo hābere.
 few, pauci; how few, quōtus
 quisque.
 fierce, trux.
 fine, multa.
 fire (set...to), incendere.
 fix, ēdicere.
 fleet, classis.
 flight (take to), terga vertere.
 folly, stultitia.
 foolish, stultus.
 forbid, vetare.
 foreigner, barbārus.
 forget, oblivisci.
 forgive, ignoscere.
 formidable (so), tantus atque
 tālis.
 freedom, libertās.
 French, Gallus.

frighten, terreo.
furious (be), saevire.

gain, lucrum.
gain, consēqui; (*request*) im-
pētrare.
gale, tempestās.
get, nancisci.
get back, se recipere; get to,
accedere; get up, surgere;
get away, abire.
glad (be), gaudere.
gladly, libenter.
glorious, pulcher.
go without, cārere.
goal, mēta.
good (do), bēnē facere.
greatly, magno opere.
grief, dōlor.

half, dīmīdium.
half as large again, dimidio
maior.
hand (be at), adesse.
happen, accidere, fieri.
harbour, portus.
hardship, labor.
harm, nocere.
harmonise, consentire (*or use*
ālter).
have (a thing done), cūrare.
height of, summus.
heir to three quarters, hēres
ex dodrante.
heir to whole, hēres ex asse.
help, subvĕnire.
help (cannot), facere non posse
quin.
helpless, inops.
hindrance, impēdimentum.
hold back, rētīnere.
holiday (take a), ōtiari.
house rose, sēnātus dīmitti.
how many, quōt.

important (it is), rēfert.
impossible, fieri non posse.
improve, emendāre.
inform, certiorē facere.

instead of, cum dēbeas.
insult, contumēlia.
intend, esse in animo (*or use*
consulto, *or part. in -urus*).
interest, ex usu esse, interesse.
issue, ēventus.

join, convēnire.
jump, dēsīlire.

kind, mīti animo.
knave, imprōbus.

last few, hī pauci.
late, *adv.* sēro.
leap, sālire.
leave, abire, relinquere.
leisure, ōtium.
let know, fac sciam.
let pass, praetermittere.
liable, obnoxius.
lie, iacere.
lieutenant, lēgātus.
like (I), mihi placet, libet.
likely, vērī sīmīlis.
likely to (*fut. part.*).
live, vīvere, hābitare.
load, ōnus.
long, diū.
look back, rēspicere.
look on, hābēre pro.
look round, circumspicere.
lose, amittere.
lost battle, adversa pugna.
lot, sors.
'love to', verbis nostris sālūtā.
luck, fortūna.

mad, āmens.
man to, is...qui.
man-of-war, nāvis longa.
market-place, fōrum.
marry, (uxōrem) dūcere.
marsh, pālūs.
matters, rēfert.
meagre (so), tantūlus.
mean, turpis.
meet, obviam ire.
milk, mulgēre.

mind, *fac or curā ut*.
 mistake, *errare*.
 money (sum of), *pēcūnia*.
 mortal, *mortifer*.
 move, *migrare*.
 much less, *nēdum*.
 murder, *interficere*.

naturally, *nātūrā*.
 need, *opus est*.
 neighbourhood, *rēgio*.
 neither, *neuter*.
 news (no), *nihil quod scribam*.
 noble, *praeclārus*.

obey, *pārere*.
 object, *consilium*.
 object of hatred, *odio esse*.
 observation, *quod dicis*.
 obtain, *consequi*.
 occur, *fiēri*.
 offer, *proponere*.
 office, *honor, magistrātus*.
 officer, *lēgātus*.
 often (as...as), *quōtiēs; often*
 (so), *tōtiēs*.
 old age, *senectūs*.
 once (at), *stātīm*.
 onlooker, *qui āderant*.
 only, *mōdō*.
 opinion, *sententia*.
 opinion (in my), *me iūdice*.
 oppose, *repugnare*.
 order, *impērātum*.
 own, *fātēri*.

party, *partes*.
 patient (be), *tōlērare*.
 pay, *solvēre*.
 persevere, *persēvērare*.
 person who, *is qui*.
 pick, *dēligere*.
 pity, *misereri*.
 pleasure, *vōluptās*.
 point (make...of), *stūdēre ut*.
 point (on...of), *in eo esse ut*.
 possible (as), *quam with superl.*
 powerful, *pōtens*.
 prefer, *malle*.

pretend, *simulare*.
 prevent, *prōhibere*.
 prison, *carcer*.
 prisoner, *captīvus*.
 prize, *praemium*.
 procession, *pompā*.
 profession, *praecipere*.
 proof, *argumentum*.
 protracted, *diū*.
 prove, *se praebere, evadere*.
 public speaking, *contionari*.
 punish, *castigare; pass. poenam*
 dāre.
 punishment, *poena*.
 purpose, *consilium*.
 put (in chains), *cōnīcere*.

quite, *admōdum*.

rage, *succensere*.
 rashness, *tēmēritās*.
 rather, *comp.*
 rather think, *haud scio an.*
 reach, *pervēnire ad*.
 read, *lēgere*.
 ready, *pārātus*.
 refuse (request), *dēnegare*.
 reign, *regnare*.
 rely on, *confidēre*.
 repent, *poenitere*.
 reproach, *culpare*.
 repulse, *repellere*.
 reputation, *fama*.
 resist, *resistere*.
 resolve, *stātuere*.
 rest, *quies*.
 return, *tr. reddere; intr. redire*.
 Rhone, *Rhōdānus*.
 right, *dextra; to the right,*
 dextrorsus.
 rise, *oriri*.
 roll away, *dissipari*.
 rush, *concurrere*.

sake, *causa*.
 save, *servare*.
 scanty, *exiguus*.
 see...not, *cavere*.
 sell, *pass. venire*.

send for, arcessere.
 sensible, sāgax.
 serve right, iūre ac mērito (accidēre).
 sesterce, sestertius.
 set on fire, incendere.
 set sail, nāvem solvere.
 sheep, ōvis.
 shore, litus.
 show, praebere.
 shrewd, sāgax.
 silent (be), tēcere.
 silly, stultus.
 since, cum.
 sincerely yours; see 'affectionately'.
 sink, dēprimere.
 skilful, pēritus.
 sleep, dormire.
 slip by, ēlābi.
 smile, subridere.
 so far as, quod.
 so far from, tantum abesse.
 so many as, tōt...quōt.
 so often, tōtīēs.
 solvent (be), solvendo esse.
 somehow or other, nescio quo modo.
 sometimes, aliquando.
 soon, cito, mātūre.
 sorry (be), poenitēre.
 sort of, quidam.
 sort of man, is...qui.
 sound retreat, rēceptui cānere.
 spare, parcere.
 speak, lōqui.
 speech, ōrātio.
 spider, ārānea.
 spite (in...of), quamquam.
 spoken (be...of), audire.
 spur of moment, inconsultē.
 stand by, adstare.
 start, prōficisci.
 startle, perterrere.
 state, res publica.
 still, ādhūc.
 stir up, commōvere.
 stop, cōhibere.
 storm, tempestās.

stretch out, tendere.
 strive, niti.
 struggle, certare.
 subdue, subigere.
 subject, res.
 suffer loss, detrīmentum cāpere.
 superiority, praestare.
 sure (be), cūrare.
 surround, circumdāre.
 Syracuse, Sŷrācūsae.

take for, pūtare.
 talent, tālentum.
 talkative, lōquax.
 tedious, longus.
 tell, dicere, impērare.
 temple, aedes.
 thanks, grātiae.
 thanksgiving, supplicatio.
 theft, furtum.
 thief, fūr.
 throw, prōicere.
 till, dum.
 times, partes.
 tired, taedēre.
 together, unā.
 to-morrow, crās.
 too much, nīmium.
 too...to, comparative + quam ut.
 top, summus.
 traitor, prōdītor.
 travel, iter facere.
 traveller, viātor.
 treat, cūrare.
 trifles, nūgae.
 trite, trītus.
 troublesome, mōlestus.
 true, vērus.
 trust, fidere, fidem dare.
 turn, vertere.
 twelve per cent, centēsīmae
 ūsūrae.
 twice two, bis bīna.
 tyrant, tŷrannus.

unaccustomed, impēritus, insuetus.
 unavailing, nīhil efficere.
 understand, intelligere.

unheard, indictā causā.
 universal, omnium.
 unsuccessful, rē infectā.
 urge, suādēre.
 usual, sōlēre.

various, (suus quisque).
 vent, indulgēre.
 very nearly, mīnimum ābesse
 quīn.
 vexed (be), mōleste ferre.
 victory, (vincentes).
 views, sentire.

wait, mănēre, expectare.
 walk, pēdibus ire.

waste, perdēre.
 weapon, tēlum.
 well and good, bēnē (esse).
 when? quando?
 whipping, verbēra (n.).
 white, albus.
 wide, lātus.
 without, ita...ut, quīn.
 wonder, mīrari.
 wound, vulnus (n.), vulnerare
 (vb.).
 wrong (do), errare, iniustē āgēre.
 yesterday, hēri.
 yet (not), nondum.
 yonder, ille.

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